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Established June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.
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Local Matters.

THE ITALIAN VISITORS

The entertainment of Admiral Conz of the Italian Navy and the officers and men of the battleship *Conte di Cavour*, which has been in the harbor this week, has been notable. The men have made a fine impression wherever they have been seen and they have made many friends in Newport, more especially of course among the members of the Italian colony who have been indefatigable in their efforts to provide entertainment for them. There have been dinners, dances and all sorts of entertainments for the men and they have had few dull moments.

The observance of erry Day was a notable one, being in conjunction with the reception for the visiting naval vessel. There was a large street parade in the afternoon, under the command of Colonel Frank P. King with Major William E. Braley, as chief of staff. The line was made up of a detail from the Naval Training Station, headed by the Training Station band. Then came the detail from the Italian battleship with their own band, which attracted much favorable notice. The men marched without arms, but made an excellent appearance. The last division was made up of the local Italian societies accompanied by the Seventh Artillery band, and the local men turned out in large numbers.

At the City Hall Admiral Conz placed a wreath on the memorial tablet to the Newport men who made the supreme sacrifice in the war, and on the Mall he placed another wreath on the statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie.

The line of march was not a long one, the visitors proceeding to Freedy Park where an entertainment had been arranged for them.

MASON PROPERTY SECURED

That the widening of Bath Road from Edgar court to the Beach will soon be an accomplished fact was indicated by the adoption of a resolution by the board of aldermen on Thursday evening accepting an offer of Miss Ellen F. Mason to transfer a strip of her land to the city upon being recompensed for the erection of a new retaining wall and the cost of removing the trees now on the strip. This will apparently settle the most troublesome point in the whole project, as this estate had appeared to be a stumbling block in the proposition.

Mayor Mahoney was able to secure this concession after interviews with Miss Mason, and it is felt that the offer is a most favorable one to the city. The estimated cost of the removal of trees and changes to Miss Mason's property are estimated at \$20,000, and the board voted to issue \$25,000 more of the serial bonds that had been previously authorized for this improvement to cover this expense.

This Bath Road widening project has been under contemplation for a number of years and a small stretch of the work has already been completed, but this stretch has terminated at Rhode Island avenue where Miss Mason's property begins. With the securing of the strip of her land, the widening can now be continued and a handsome boulevard can be constructed.

September 17 will be observed throughout the State as Constitution Day, being the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Commissioner Walter E. Ronger has sent out to the schools suggestive programs for the observance of the day.

NEWPORT COUNTY FAIR

The twenty-second annual fair of the Newport County Agricultural Society will open on Tuesday next at the Society's grounds in Portsmouth and will continue for four days. This is regarded as one of the leading fairs of New England and attracts persons from a distance of many miles, so favorable has become its reputation under the management of President I. Lincoln Sherman of Middletown.

The fair this year promises to be the best in the history of the organization. There will be full entries in all departments, so that the purely agricultural features will be fully up to any fair in New England. There have been some minor changes in the Premium List this year, in order to encourage the fullest participation in the contests, particularly in the cattle department. Here the value of the prizes have been increased and a fine display of pure blooded stock from the finest farms in New England is assured.

While everybody likes to look over the array of exhibits carefully there will be many other attractions to hold the interest of visitors. The Midway is to be increased this year and arranged on a slightly different plan so that the manifold attractions of this department will be readily accessible to the visitors. There is a great demand for concessions for the Midway and the Management of the fair is able to exercise judgment in selecting the attractions.

There will be music throughout the four days by the crack Seventh Artillery band from Fort Adams, and free dancing afternoon and evening, while on Tuesday and Wednesday evening there will be prize dancing.

Tuesday will be devoted to judging exhibits and in the afternoon the interesting contest of Children's cattle judging will take place in front of the grand stand. Wednesday will be Horse Show Day, under the direction of Senator Arthur A. Sherman and a splendid list of entries has been received, assuring an excellent show. Thursday will be Governor's Day, and Governor Beekman and others will speak from the Grand Stand at 3.00 p. m. The Horse Show will also be continued on Thursday. Friday will be Children's Day and Boy Scouts' Day, with races and games at 2 p. m. and a spelling match in the theatre in the evening.

The Fair Grounds are on the East Main Road and directly on the line of the Newport & Fall River Railway. Incidentally, the added fare zone on that road will terminate at the Fair Hall, so that the grounds are most favorably located to be reached at a minimum of expense.

TAX BOOKS READY

The printing of the City Tax Books for 1919 has been completed at the Mercury Office and the books are being delivered at the City Hall daily as fast as the bindery can turn them out, in sufficient quantities to keep the taxpayers supplied. There is a great deal of interest felt in the Tax Books this year because of the increase in tax rate and in valuation.

The valuation of real estate and tangible personal property in the city this year is \$51,697,900, an increase of \$1,183,400 over that of last year. The valuation of intangible personal property this year is \$31,766,900, an increase of \$7,906,500 over last year. The tax rate this year is \$1.77 as compared with \$1.60 last year making a total tax of \$1,042,120.43, the largest in the city's history. Last year the total tax was \$855,673.60.

In spite of the large amount of tax raised here, there will probably be no surplus at the end of the year and may even be a deficit. Practically every dollar of the money has been appropriated for some specific purpose. In fact, the reason for the delay in completing the tax assessment was that after the work had been practically finished it was found necessary to raise still more money to meet fixed expenses.

The Newport & Providence Railway has filed with the Public Service Commission a new tariff making an increase of ten cents in the fare between Newport and Bristol. Five cents is added to the fare on the ferry and five cents added to the trolley fare. In view of the greatly increased fares everywhere this raise seems very reasonable.

Professor J. L. Frank, many years ago instructor in music in the public schools of Newport, is spending a few days in this city. He has been located in the Middle West for a number of years, but expects to make his home in New England in the future, having headquarters in Boston.

WASHINGTON COMMANDERY

Washington Commandery has had a great time in Philadelphia during the past week, when the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States has been in session. The Drill Squad entered into the competitive drill for substantial prizes, and although they barely missed taking a prize they were far ahead of the next competitors and have no reason to feel ashamed of their efforts.

The Commandery started for Philadelphia on the New York boat last Sunday night, making a short street parade through Broadway and Washington Square headed by the Municipal Band. The Knights made a fine appearance and were heartily applauded. The trip to Philadelphia was, without particular events, although there was a little delay owing to the lateness of the boat in arriving at New York. In Philadelphia they had splendid accommodations at the Hotel Adelphi.

On Tuesday Washington Commandery took part in the big street parade and made a splendid appearance, receiving very complimentary notices in the Philadelphia papers. The fact that Washington Commandery was one of the few singled out from the hundreds of Commanderies in line for special commendation shows that they attracted favorable notice.

On Wednesday the competitive drills took place before a large attendance. There were some 23 Commanderies entered, and Washington Commandery was second to take the field, making a very creditable showing. So excellent were the early drills that some fifteen Commanderies withdrew their squads and declined to go on the field. There were four prizes offered for the drill, and as Washington Commandery ranked fifth they just missed the coveted reward.

The Commandery will return to Newport on the first train next Sunday morning, coming down from Fall River. A few of the members have secured stop-overs in order to allow them to take extended side trips, but most of the Knights and their ladies will return as a body. The Knights report the weather very hot in Philadelphia but generally favorable for such an outing.

That the efforts of Washington Commandery were appreciated by the spectators is evidenced by the following extract from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"The stands erected along the Park-way west of 22d street were filled to watch the competition which soon narrowed down to Cyrene Commandery, No. 37, of Rochester, N. Y., and Washington Commandery No. 4, of Newport, R. I."

"The Washington Commandery put on a particularly beautiful series of maneuvers along the line of hollow squares, triangles, the double cross, the Lorraine cross, and the Latin cross."

"They were dressed in the original habiliments of the Templar—black suit, a skull-and-cross-bones apron, and all-black plume. The black plume is characteristic of the older orders. Later they were permitted to wear the white."

"The Washington Commandery was led by Captain Thompson, the Commander being James Livesey."

The management of the Providence Telephone Company has announced an adjustment of wages for its employees in order to conform to the increases in the cost of living and increases of wages in occupations requiring a similar amount of skill and ability. The adjustment carries increases of from one dollar to three dollars per week for the male employees and from one to two for the female employees. The Company is looking after the interests of its employees in order to secure the best possible service to the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Gomes celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Friday of last week. During the evening they received a number of their friends in a quiet way. Mr. Gomes has been connected with the Newport public school department for many years.

The Navy Department has turned over the keys of the State Armory to Dennis Nagle, the custodian of the property under the State ownership. The Armory was used by the Naval Reserve Force during the war, and was a hive of industry for a considerable time.

The annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Rhode Island was held in this city on Tuesday, the sessions being held in Music Hall.

Mr. James B. Cottrell and Mr. J. Osmond Dennison have sailed for France to engage in reconstruction work abroad.

THE PROPOSED BUILDING LAW

The proof of the new building law is in the hands of the city clerk and the law will be printed as soon as a section of the Ordinance is received from the committee. Then a special meeting of the representative council will be called to take action on this law, as well as on a number of other matters of considerable importance that will come before the meeting. Among these is the proposed raise in pay for the members of the police department.

When the council meets, it is expected that considerable opposition will develop to the passage of the building law as it has been drafted by the committee. The law is a very drastic one and many of the property owners of the city will object to the expense to which they will be put if it is adopted. The law is a long one and it will take considerable time for the members to read and digest it thoroughly. It is quite possible that some of the members may not take the trouble to read it all through even after it appears in type.

SEVERAL FIRE ALARMS

There have been several box alarms for fires this week, but none of them have been of a serious character. Box 4 was pulled Monday afternoon for a smoking oilstove at 27 DeBlois street, but a hand extinguisher extinguished the blaze before the department arrived. About midnight the following night, the summer house at Marine avenue and the Cliff Walk was badly damaged by fire of unknown origin, which started in the roof. Box 72 called the department. Wednesday evening box 211 was sounded for a fire in an automobile, which was quickly extinguished, but for some reason the fire alarm failed to work properly and the number of the box was not properly recorded in the engine houses. Consequently the different pieces of apparatus went to different places looking for the fire.

NEWPORT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Newport Improvement Association was held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Saturday afternoon, when officers were elected as follows:

President—Lawrence L. Gillespie.
Vice Presidents—John Thompson Spencer, Frank K. Sturgis, Rev. Frederick Terry, D. D., Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs.

Secretary—Max Levy.
Treasurer—Peter King.
Executive Committee—Dr. Horace P. Beebe, chairman; Leander K. Carr, John du Pais, Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons, Arthur Curtis James, Miss Ellen Mason, Dr. Richard V. Mattison; Jeremiah K. Sullivan, Col. John H. Willard.

At the meeting there was a prolonged discussion of the road question as far as it pertains to Newport County, and a number of the members spoke on the subject. Mayor Mahoney delivered an address treating of this matter and showing the large proportion of State taxes that is paid in to the general treasury every year from the City of Newport. It was announced that the State Board of Roads would come to Newport and meet a committee at the residence of Governor Beekman on Tuesday.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Walter Lowrie Club

President—Edmund O. King.
Vice President—Francis W. King.
Assistant Vice President—William S. Bailey, 3d.
Secretary—Caleb J. Anderson.
Associate Secretary—Charles Callahan.

Treasurer—William S. Bailey.
Feast Committee—E. O. M. King.
Literature Committee—Rev. J. Arnold Greene.

Flower Committee—F. W. King.
Missionary Committee—Rev. J. Arnold Greene.
Entertainment Committee—Harold Bradley.

Investigating Committee—Rufus E. D. Bailey.
Librarian—R. Bailey.
Evangelistic Committee—Rev. J. Arnold Greene.

Mr. William H. Barlow, formerly well known as a painter and paper hanger, died on Sunday afternoon after a long illness. He was in his eighty-first year and death was due to diseases incident to old age. He was a member of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., having served through the war in the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers.

President de Valera of the so-called Irish Republic, will arrive in Newport on Saturday afternoon and the citizens of Irish descent are planning an elaborate demonstration and entertainment.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the school committee for the new school year was held on Monday evening with barely a quorum present. The verbal report of Superintendent Lull disclosed, as was expected, a record-breaking school attendance. The greatest congestion was in the Rogers High School, where the attendance was 657 as compared with 648 in June, and in the eighth grade where a new school room was imperatively demanded. The total attendance in all the schools on the opening day was 3703 as compared with 3540 a year ago. The up-town schools had increased faster than those in the central and lower portions of the city, the Coggeshall building being crowded. In this building it was found necessary to use the recitation rooms and the assembly hall for class rooms. The crowded condition of the Rogers emphasized the necessity of enlargement to meet the demands there.

The board voted to give Mr. Lull authority to open a new room in the eighth grade wherever he saw fit. By shifting a few of the pupils from one building to another Mr. Lull believed that the crowded condition in certain of the rooms in other grades could be overcome.

On recommendation of the committee on teachers the rule regarding the entrance of pupils in the first grade was changed. Heretofore it has been the rule that a pupil could enter that grade at any time upon reaching his sixth year, but this was found to work badly in practice. It was amended so that admission can be secured only at the beginning or the middle of the year.

The committee on teachers presented a report recommending several changes of grades in buildings, and names for election to the teaching staff. The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

Judge Baker reported for the committee on buildings that the usual repairs had been made, but more are needed. New boilers are desirable for the Rogers, one of the present boilers being unfit for use. The department has no money available for this purpose and the committee was authorized to go before the representative council and ask for an appropriation. The janitors asked for an increase of pay of fifty cents per day and the request was referred to the committee on janitors. Mr. Harvey's suggestion that the department inaugurate a system of supervising principals in the various buildings was referred to Superintendent Lull for a report.

The committee on evening schools was given power to open these schools when ready. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted.

Mr. Arnold P. Freeborn died on Sunday after several months of failing health. He was in his seventieth year and had continued at active work until about two years ago. He had been connected with the meat industry in Newport all his life, his last employment being with the Newport agency of Swift & Company. He is survived by a widow, one daughter, Miss Sarah Freeborn, and one son, Captain Charles S. Freeborn of the Newport Fire Department.

The Washington street property formerly belonging to Mr. Frederic Cunningham of Longwood, Mass., was purchased at auction sale on Saturday afternoon, by Mr. Thomas F. Keeher of this city for \$37,100. Two other lots on Second and Cherry streets were sold to other parties. The auction was on the speeder plan and the bidding was very lively between Mr. Keeher and Mr. William J. Dunn of Fall River when the property was put up as a whole.

John E. Geraghty has filed a motion in the Superior Court to give him custody of his child, now in possession of the mother, Mrs. Julia French Geraghty. Mrs. Geraghty some time ago filed a suit for separate maintenance and custody of the child. The cases will come up for hearing in the Superior Court next month.

By the will of the late Charles F. Hoffman, the real estate in Newport, known as "Armsea Hall," is left to his widow. There are a few public bequests but the bulk of the estate goes to the widow and daughter.

The Municipal band gave an enjoyable concert on the Mall on Wednesday evening in honor of the anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie. This was the gift of the band.

The number of men on duty at the Training Station continues to decrease. It is expected to show a jump again after a few weeks.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our Regular Correspondent)

The three piazza parties which had been planned for the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church were abandoned on account of the weather and the meetings were held indoors. Mrs. Stephen B. Congdon, president, entertained at the home of her sister, Mrs. George H. Irish, on Wapping Road; Miss Julia Brown, corresponding secretary, at her home on Wyatt Road; and Miss Ellen E. Smith entertained at her home on Paradise Avenue. The object of these meetings is to interest people in missions. A good collection was taken for the famine relief fund in India.

Town Sergeant and Mrs. Thomas G. Ward of Turner's Road, will succeed Mrs. Arthur Brigham as keepers of the town farm, a position which she has held for a number of years, and will resign on October 1. Mrs. Brigham and family will reside this winter with her daughter, Mrs. William Feeney and her husband at their home, near Forest Avenue.

Miss Mattie Peabody has been seriously ill with a very painful abscess in her throat at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Peabody on Third Beach Road. Dr. Jacoby of Newport has been in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Caswell and daughter have returned to their home after an automobile trip through upper New York State.

Mr. Oliver Dewick of Newport has recently purchased the five-acre farm and buildings on West Main Road now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John P. Peckham, belonging to Mr. Frank Gladding.

At the Newport Horticultural Society Flower Show which was held recently, beautiful seedling gladiolus was exhibited, which was named in honor of Mrs. Fred P. Webber.

Mrs. Walter S. Barker has been visiting her husband in Connecticut, where he is engaged in road building with the Lane Construction Company.

Mr. E. K. Fisher has returned to his home in New York, after having spent the summer with his daughter, Mrs. Harry E. Peckham.

Miss Medora May Ward has returned to Brockton and will resume School as teacher of domestic science.

The schools of this town re-opened after the summer vacation on Monday. With the exception of Miss Vivian Levin of Fall River, who will take charge of the Paradise School, the teaching force remains the same as last year. Miss Levin was a former primary grade teacher at the Oliphant School.

Mr. Samuel Cory, formerly of Tiverton, has been engaged by Rev. F. J. K. Alexander of Hartford, Conn., as caretaker of his cottages on the east shore. Mr. and Mrs. Cory and three children have moved into the farmer's cottage on Indian Avenue.

The ladies of the Holy Cross Guild gave a supper on Wednesday evening at the Holy Cross Guild House. Potato salad cold meats, rolls, coffee, cake and ice cream were served. There was a good attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. William David McCaughey, who have been guests of Mrs. McCaughey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Smith of Valley Road, have returned to their home in Providence. Mr. McCaughey is employed in the Providence postoffice as postal clerk, and Mrs. McCaughey has also secured a position there.

The public school committee held its regular meeting on Monday evening instead of next week, on account of the Newport County Fair dates. A full number of the board was present. Superintendent Joel Peckham was appointed to confer with the town council about erecting school danger signs and it was voted to have a half-holiday on next Friday as that is Children's Day at the Fair.

Mr. I. Lincoln Sherman, president of the Newport County Fair, has given tickets to the school teachers and children of this town and Portsmouth, as in former years. The tickets will be awarded to the two boys and two girls of each school having the highest standing for the past year. Mr. Fred P. Webber, chairman of the Middletown School Board, is expected to be in charge of the spelling contest.

Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Rogers, D. D., who have been spending the summer at "Lazy Lawn," Third Beach Road, have returned to their home in Evanston, Ill.

The monthly meeting of the Berkeley Dramatic Club, which was well attended, was held in the Parish house. Plans for another play to be given in October were discussed.

Mrs. William C. Hubbell, the president, was given an extended leave of absence, as she expects to go to Waco, Texas, where her husband, recently discharged from the Army is to engage in business. Mr. Lloyd Peckham will be in charge for the present.

Mr. James H. Barker of Paradise Avenue received a bad fall recently, wrenching and laming himself, by a backward fall over the shafts of a piece of farm machinery. Since then he has not been able to lie down, but no bones were broken.

Miss Francis Moyses of Worcester, Mass., is spending her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. G. Nathan Smith, at her home on Third Beach Road.

The annual convocation of Washington Commandery will take place next Wednesday evening, when officers will be elected and installed.

The Devil's Own

A Romance of the Black Hawk War

By Randall Parrish

Author of "Contraband," "Shea of the Irish Brigade," "When Wilderness was King," etc.

Illustrated by Lewis Myers

CHAPTER VI.

The Home of Judge Beauchaire.

The road we followed appeared to be endless, and so rough that I soon climbed down from my seat, an unplanned board, uncomfortable enough under any conditions, in the swaying, bumping cart, and stumbled blindly along behind, tripping over stumps in the darkness, and wrenching my ankles painfully in deep ruts.

It was considerably after ten o'clock when we emerged upon an open plateau, and a glimmer of stars overhead revealed to me afar off the silver thread of the great river. Pete stopped the straining mule, a feat not at all difficult of accomplishment, the animal's sides rising and falling as he wheezed for breath, and came back to where I stood, staring about at the dimly perceived objects in the foreground.

"Out dar am do Beauchaire place," he announced, as soon as he could distinguish my presence, waving his arm to indicate the direction. "An' I reckon we better not ride no further, fer if Allick shud sneek corn, he'd nat'ally raise dis whole neighborhood—he's got a powerful voice, sah."

"Equal to his appetite, no doubt."

"Yas, sah; that's mostly what Allick am."

"How far away is the house?"

"Likely 'bout a hundred yards. Yer see dat light out yonder; well dat's it, an' I reckon de ladies mus' be up yet, keepin' de lamp burnin'." Here de slave cabins 'long de edge ob de woods, but dey's all dark. What's yer a goin' fer ter do now, Massa Knox?"

I was conscious that my heart was beating rapidly, and that my mind was anything but clear. The problem confronting me did not appear so easily solved, now that I was fairly up against it, and yet there seemed only one natural method of procedure.

I must go at this unpleasant task boldly, and in this case only the truth would serve. I was an officer in the United States army, and had in my pocket papers to prove my identity.

These would vouch for me as a gentleman, and yield me a measure of authority. And this fact, once established, ought to give me sufficient standing in the eyes of those girls to compel from them a respectful hearing.

I would tell the story exactly as I knew it, concealing nothing, and adding no unnecessary word, outline my plan of action, and then leave them to decide what they thought best to do.

Strange, unbelievable as the situation was, proof was not lacking. Della could be compelled to acknowledge that Rene was her child—she would scarcely dare deny this truth in face of my positive knowledge—and she, at least, must know that Judge Beauchaire had never during his lifetime given her her freedom. This fact could be established beyond question, and then they must surely all comprehend the necessity of immediate flight—that there remained no other possible means of escape from hopeless slavery. Desperate as the chance appeared, it was the only one.

It dawned upon me now with more intense force than ever before, the position in which I stood, and I shrank from the ordeal. A perfect stranger, not even a chance acquaintance of those directly involved in this tragedy, I would have to drag out from the closet, where it had been hidden away for years, this old Beauchaire skeleton, and rattle the dried bones of dishonor before the horrified understanding of these two innocent, unsuspecting girls.

The conviction came to me that I had best do this alone; that the presence of the negro would hinder, rather than help the solution of the problem.

"Pete," I said, measuring my words, my plan of action shaping itself even as I spoke. "What lies in there between us and the house?"

"A truck patch mostly, wid a fence 'round it. Den dar comes som' flower beds."

"No path?"

"Well, I done reckon as how dar might be a sorter path, sah, but you'd hardly find it in de dark. De bes' way'd be ter sorter feel 'long de fence, 'til yer git sight o' de front porch."

"All right, then. I am going to leave you here while I scout around. Keep your eyes open, and have the mule ready to leave at any minute."

"Bout how lon' yer be gone, sah?"

"I cannot tell you that. As short a time as possible. It may require considerable explanation and urging to get those three women to trust me. However, all you have to do is wait, and be sure that no one sees you. If you should be needed for anything at the house, I'll get word to you some way; and if I should send Della and Rene out here alone, without being able to come with them myself, lead them into the cart at once, and drive to the boat. I'll manage to join you somewhere, and the important thing is to get them safely away. You understand all this?"

"Yas, sah; leas'tways I reckon I does. Ise ter take keer ob dem all, an' let yer take keer o' yerself."

"Exactly, because, you see, I haven't the slightest idea what I am going to run up against. There may be others in the house, and I might not dare to leave Miss Eloise behind alone without some protection. I shall endeavor to induce her to go to Helais at once."

Following some halting steps, I took hands with Pete, and then plunged into the darkness, my only guidance at first being the single ray of light streaming from the front porch.

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advanced cautiously along the fence, a few structure built of rough rails, and thus approached more closely to the front of the main building, other lights began to reveal themselves, enabling me to perceive that the inner hallway was likewise illuminated, although not brilliantly. All about me was silence, not even the sound of a voice or the flap of a wing breaking the intense stillness of the night. I came below the veranda, still in the deep shadow, utterly unconscious of any other presence, when suddenly, from just above me, and certainly not six feet distant, a man spoke gruffly, the unexpected sound of his strange voice interrupted by the sharp grate of a chair's leg on the porch floor, and a half-smothered yawn.

"Say, sheriff, how long are we all goin' ter set yere, do yer know? This don't look much like Saint Louee afore daylight ter me."

I stopped still, crouching low, my heart leaping into my throat, and every nerve tingling.

"No, it sure don't, Tim," replied another, and the fellow apparently got down from off his perch on the porch rail. "Yer see Kirby is bound he'll get hold o' them two missin' females fust, afore he'll let me round up the niggers. The papers is all straight 'nough, but they've got ter be served afore we kin lay hands on a darned thing. The judge tol' me fer ter do everything just as Kirby sed, an' I ain't ter do it, but just the same I got ter keep inside the law. I dunno as it makes much difference when we strike the ol' town."

"Tain't so much that, sheriff. I kin stan' it fer ter be up all night, but Bill was tellin' me we might hav' som' trouble down ter the Landin' unless we finished up our job yere afore mornin'."

"Oh, I reckon not; what was it Bill said?"

"Quite a rignarole from fust ter last. Giv' me a light fer the pipe, will yer?"

There was a flare above me, and then darkness once more, and then the slow drawl of the man's voice as he resumed. "Some feller by the name ob McAdoo, down ter Saint Louee, who's just com' down from the land mines, tol' him that Joe Kirby got all this yere property in a game o' kyards on the boat, an' that it wan't no square game either. I didn't git it all straight, I reckon, but accordin' ter the deal handed me thar was two dead men, nixed up in the affair—Beauchaire, an' a young army officer. Seems ter me his name was Knox."

"I didn't hear that."

"Well, anyhow, that's the way Bill tol' it. Beauchaire he naturally fell dead—heart, er somethin'—an' the other feller, this yere army man, he went out on deck fer ter see Kirby, an' he never cum' back. McAdoo sorter reckoned as how likely he was sugged, an' throwed overboard. An' then, on top' all that, we're sent up yere in the night like a passel o' thieves ter take these niggers down ter Saint Louee. What do yer make o' it, Jake?"

"Wal," said the other slowly, his mouth evidently loaded with tobacco. "I ain't never asked no questions since I was made sheriff. I'm doin' what the court says. Kirby's got the law on his side—no doubt 'bout that—but I reckon as how he knows it was a darn mean trick, and so he's sorter skeered as ter how them fellers'llin' down ter the Landin' might act. That's why we tied up ter the shore below town, in the mouth o' the creek, an' then hed ter hoof it up yere in the dark. Of course we got the law with us, but we wanten pull this job off an' not stir up no fight—see?"

"Sure," disgustedly. "I reckon I know all that; I heard the judge tell yer how we must do the job. But why's Kirby down such a sweat ter git all these niggers down ter Saint Louee?"

"Ter sell 'em, an' git the cash. Onct they're outter the way ther won't be no row. He'll let the land yere lie idle fer a year or two, an' by that time nobody'll care a whoop how he got it. But he's got ter git rid o' them niggers right away."

"Well, who the h— a goin' ter prevent? They're his'n, ain't they? Thar ain't no Black Abolitionists 'round yere, I reckon."

"Seems sorter queer ter me," admitted the sheriff, "but I did get a little outter that feller Carver comin' up. Carver is som' sorter partner with Kirby—a capper, I reckon. Tain't the niggers that are makin' the trouble—leas'tways not the black 'uns. No body's likely ter row over them. It

seems that Beauchaire kept a quondroon housekeeper, a slave, o' course, an' a while back she giv' birth ter a child, the father o' the infant bein' Judge Beauchaire's son. Then the son skipped out, an' ain't never bin heard frum since—dead most likely, fer all this was twenty years ago. 'Course the child, which was a girl, is as white as I am—maybe more so. I ain't never set eyes on her, but Carver he says she's good lookin'. Anyhow, the judge he brought her up like his own daughter, sent her ter school in Saint Louee, an' nobod'y 'round yere even suspected she was a nigger. I reckon she didn't know it herself."

"Yer mean the girl's a slave?"

"Yer bet! That's the law, ain't it?"

"An' Kirby knew about this?"

"I reckon he did. I sorter judge, Tim, frum what Carver sed, that he was more anxious fer ter git that girl than all the rest o' the stuff; an' it's her he wants ter git away frum yere on the dead quiet, afore Haines er any o' them others down at the Landin' kin catch on."

"They couldn't do nothin'; if thar ain't no papers, then she's his, accordin' ter law. I've seen that tried afore now."

"Of course; but what's the use o' runnin' any risk? A smart lawyer like Haines could make a devil o' a lot o' trouble just the same, if he took a notion. That's Kirby's idee—ter cum' up yere in a boat, unbeknownst to anybody, tie up down thar at Saunders', an' run the whole bunch o' niggers off in the night. Then it's done an' over with afore the Landin' even wakes up. I reckon the judge told him that was the best way."

There was a moment of silence, the first man evidently turning the situation over in his mind. The sheriff bent across the rail, and spat into the darkness below.

"The joke of it all is," he continued with a short laugh, as he straightened up, "this didn't exactly work out, accordin' ter schedule. When we dropped in yere we rounded up the niggers all right, an' we got the girl whar there's no chance fer her ter git away."

"Is that the one back in the house?"

"I reckon so; leas'tways she tol' Kirby her name was Rene Beauchaire, an' that's how it reads in the papers. But thar ain't no trace ob her mother, ner ob the judge's daughter. They ain't in the house, ner the nigger cabins. Leaves me in a deuce o' a fix, fer I can't serve no papers less we find the daughter. Her name's Eloise; she's the heir at law, an' I ain't got no legal right fer ter take them niggers away till I do. Looks ter me like they'd skipped out. Thar's Kirby an' Carver, a comin' now, an' they're alone; ain't got no trace ob the girl or her mother, I reckon."

Where I crouched in the shadows I could gain no glimpse of the approaching figures, but I heard the crunch of their boots on the gravel of the driveway, and a moment later the sound of their feet as they mounted the wooden steps. Kirby must have perceived the forms of the other men as soon as he attained the porch level, and his naturally disagreeable voice had a snarly ring.

"That you, Donaldson? Have either of those women come back?"

"No," and I thought the sheriff's answer was barely cordial. "We ain't seen nobody. What did you learn down at the Landin'?"

"Nothing," savagely. "Haven't found a—trace except that Haines hasn't been home since before dark; some nigger came fer him then. Is that girl safe inside?"

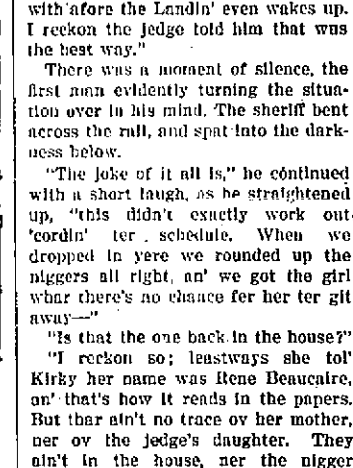
"Sare; just as you left her, but she won't talk. Tim tried her again, but it's no use; she wudn't even answer him."

"Well, by Heaven! I'll find a way to make her open her mouth. She knows where those two are hiding. They haven't had no time to get far away, and I'll bring her to her senses before I am through. Come on, Carver; I'll show the wench who's master here, if I have to lick her like a common nigger."

The front door opened, and closed, leaving the two without standing in silence, the stillness between them finally broken by a muttered curse.

I drew back hastily, but in silence, eager to get away before the sheriff and his deputy should return to their seats by the porch rail. My original plan of warning the women of the house of their peril was blocked, completely overturned by the presence of these men. Beyond all question those I had hoped to serve were already aware of their position—someone had reached them before me—and two at least were already in hiding. Why the third, the one most deeply involved, had failed to accompany the others, could not be comprehended. The mystery only made my present task more difficult. Why should Della, the slave, disappear in company with Eloise, the free, and leave her own daughter Rene behind to face a situation more terrible than death? I could not answer these questions; but whatever the cause the result had been the complete overthrow of the gambler's carefully prepared plans. Not that I believed he would hesitate for long, law or no law; but Donaldson, the sheriff, refused to be a party to any openly illegal act, and this would for the present tie the fellow's hands. Not until Miss Eloise was found and duly served with the eviction papers would Donaldson consent to take possession of a single slave. This might still give me time for action.

I slipped along in the shadow of the house, without definite plan of action but with a firm purpose to act. The side door I knew to be securely locked, yet first of all it was essential that I attain to the interior. But one means to this end occurred to me—the unshaded window through which the glow of light continued to stream. I found I could reach the edge of the balcony with extended fingers, and drew myself slowly up until I hung to the railing, with feet finding precarious support on the outer rim. This was accomplished noiselessly and from the vantage



I Stopped Still, Crouching Low, My Heart Leaping Into My Throat and Every Nerve Tingling.

point thus obtained I was enabled to survey a large portion of the room. I clambered over the rail, assured by the first glance that the room was empty, and succeeded in lifting the heavy sash a few inches without any disturbing noise. Then it stuck, and even as I ventured to exert my strength to greater extent to force it upward, the single door directly opposite, evidently leading into the hall, was flung violently open and I sank back out of view, yet instantly aware that the first party to enter was Joe Kirby. He strode forward to the table, striking the wooden top angrily with his fist and knocking something crashing to the floor.

"You know where she is, don't you?" he asked, in the same threatening tone he had used without.

"Of course I do; didn't I help put her there?" It was Carver who replied, standing in the open doorway.

"Then bring the hussy in here. I will make the wench talk if I have to choke it out of her; she'll learn what it means to be a nigger."

I had but a moment in which to observe the man, for almost immediately Carver flung the door of the room open and Kirby swung lupulantly about to face the entrance. Except for a possibility of thus attracting the attention of the newcomer I was in no special danger of being detected by those within. Carver thrust



Carver Thrust Her Forward, but Remained Himself Blocking the Doorway.

her forward but remained himself blocking the doorway. I use the word thrust, for I noted the grip of his hand on her arm, yet in truth she instantly stepped forward herself, her bearing in no way devoid of pride and dignity, her head held erect, her eyes fearlessly seeking the face of Kirby. Their glances met, and she advanced to the table, the light of the swinging lamp

full upon her. The impression she made is with me yet. Hers was a refined, patrician face, crowned by a wealth of dark hair. Indignant eyes of hazel brown, shadowed by long lashes, brightened a face whitened by intense emotion, and brought into agreeable contrast flushed cheeks and red, scornful lips. A dimpled chin, a round, full throat, and the figure of young womanhood, slender and yet softly curved, altogether formed a picture so entrancing as to never again desert my imagination. With one bound my heart went out to her in sympathy, in admiration, in full and complete surrender. Before I could change posture, almost before I could draw fresh breath, her voice, trembling slightly with an emotion she was unable wholly to suppress, yet sounding clear as a bell, addressed the man confronting her.

"May I ask, sir, what this outrage means? I presume you are responsible for the insolence of this fellow who brought me here?"

Kirby laughed but not altogether at ease.

"Well, not altogether," he answered, "as his methods are entirely his own. I merely told him to go after you."

"For what purpose?"

"So pretty a girl should not ask that. Carver, close the door and wait outside."

I could mark the quick rise and fall of her bosom and the look of fear she was unable to disguise. Yet not a limb moved as the door closed, nor did the glance of those brown eyes waver.

"You are not the same man I met before," she began doubtfully. "He said he was connected with the sheriff's office. Who are you?"

"My name is Kirby; the sheriff is here under my orders."

"Kirby!—the gambler?"

"Well, I play cards occasionally, and you have probably heard of me before. Even if you never had until tonight it is pretty safe to bet that you do now."

"I know," she admitted, "that you won this property at cards and have now come to take possession. Is that what you mean?"

"That, at least, is part of it," and he took a step toward her, his thin lips twisted into a smile. "But not all. Perhaps Donaldson failed to tell you the rest, and left me to break the news. Well, it won't hurt me any. Not only this plantation is mine, but every nigger on it as well. You are Rene Beauchaire?"

"Yes," she replied, slowly, almost under her breath, and hesitating ever so slightly, "I am Rene Beauchaire."

"And you don't know what that means, I suppose?" he insisted savagely, angered by her coolness. "Perhaps the sheriff did not explain this. Do you know who and what you are?"

She rested one hand on the table in support, and I could note the nervous trembling of the fingers, yet her low voice remained strangely firm.

"I know," she said distinctly, "I am no longer a free white woman; I am a negro and a slave."

"Oh, you know that, do you? Then you must also be aware that you are my property. Perhaps it will be well for you to remember this in answering my questions. Now tell me who informed you of all this?"

"I cannot answer."

"Cannot? You mean you will not. Well, young woman, I'll find means to make you, for I have handled your kind before. Where is Eloise Beau-

caire?"

"Why do you seek to find her? There is no slave blood in her veins."

"To serve the necessary papers, of course."

He spoke incautiously, urged on by his temper, and I marked how quickly her face brightened at this intelligence.

"To serve papers! They must be served, then, before—before you can take possession? That is what I understood the sheriff to say. Then I am not really your slave—yet!" her voice deepening with earnestness and understanding. "Oh, so that is how it is—even if I am a negro I do not belong to you until those papers have been served. If you touch me now you break the law. I may not be free but I am free from you. I am glad to know that!"

"And d— a little good it is going to do you," he growled. "Sheriff or no sheriff, my beauty, you are going to St. Louis with me tonight; so I advise you to keep a grip on that tongue of yours. Do you think I am going to be foiled altogether by a technical point of law? Possession is the main thing, and I have you where you can't get away. You hear me?"

She had not moved, although her form had straightened and her hand no longer rested on the table. Kirby had stepped close in front of her, his eyes glowing with anger, his evident intention being to thus frighten the girl into compliance with his wishes, but her eyes, defiant and unafraid, looked him squarely in the face.

"I certainly hear," she replied calmly. "Your voice is sufficiently distinct. I am a slave, I suppose, and in your power; but I despise you, hate you—and you are not going to take me to St. Louis tonight."

"What can stop me? The sheriff? Pull! a few dollars will take care of him. The judge is a friend of mine."

"It is not the sheriff—or the judge; I place reliance on no friend of yours."

He grasped at her arm, but she stepped back quickly enough to avoid contact, and the red lips were pressed together in a thin line of determination. Her hand had suddenly disappeared within the folds of her skirt; but the angry man, apparently blinded by the violence of his passion, his eagerness to crush her spirit, thought only that she counted on outside aid for deliverance.

"You silly little fool," he snapped, his mustache bristling. "Why, what could you do to stop me? I could break your neck with one hand. So you imagine someone is going to save you. Well, who will it be? Those yokels down at the Landing? Haines the lawyer? You have a surprise up your sleeve for me, I suppose? If it makes me laugh; but you might as well have your lesson now as any other time. Come here, you wench!"

He caught her arm this time, brutally jerking her toward him, but as instantly staggered backward, grasping at the table, the flash of anger in his eyes changing to a look of startled surprise. A pistol was leveled full in his face, the polished black barrel shining ominously in the light of the overhead lamp.

"Now perhaps you know what I mean," she said. "If you dare to touch me I will kill you like a dog. That is no threat; it is true as God's gospel," and the very tone of her voice carried conviction. "You may say I am a slave—your slave! That may be so, but you will never possess me—never! Life means nothing to me any more, and I never expect to go out of this house alive; I do not even care to. So I am not afraid of you. Do not drop your arms, you low-lived cur, for you have never been nearer death in all your miserable life than you are now. God knows I want to kill you; it is the one desire of my heart at this moment to rid the earth of such a beast! But I'll give you one chance—just one. Don't you dare call out or answer me. Do what I say. Now step back—back along the table; that's it, a step at a time. Oh, I knew you were a cowardly bully. Go on—yes, clear to that window; don't lower those hands an inch until I say you may. I am a slave—yes, but I am also a Beauchaire. Now reach behind you and pull up the sash—pull it up higher than that."

Her eyes dilated with sudden astonishment and terror. She had caught sight of me, emerging from the black shadow just behind her victim. Kirby also perceived the quick change in the face fronting him, read its expression of fright, and sought to twist his head so as to learn the truth. Yet before he could accomplish this or his lips could give utterance to a sound, my

hands closed on his throat, crushing him down to the sill, and throttling him into silence between the vise of my fingers.

My Hands Closed on His Throat, Crushing Him Down to the Sill.

bands closed on his throat, crushing him down to the sill, and throttling him into silence between the vise of my fingers.

CHAPTER VII.

To Save a Nigger.

It proved to be a short, sharp struggle, from the first the advantage altogether with me. With all the old-time dislike in my heart, all the hat-

red aroused by what I had overheard, I closed down on his throat, rejecting to see the purple of his flesh turn to a sickening black, as he fought desperately for breath and as he was consciousness and ceased from struggle. I was conscious of a pang in my wounded shoulder, yet it seemed to rob me of no strength but only added to my ferocity. The fellow reeled limp in my hands. I believed I had killed him, and the belief was a joy as I tossed his helpless body aside on the floor and stepped through the open window into the room.

In my heart I hoped he was dead, and in a sudden feeling of utter exultation I struck the inert body with my foot. Then, as my eyes lifted, they encountered those of the girl. She had drawn back to the table, staring out of all reserve by this sudden apparition, unable to comprehend. The pistol yet remained clamped in her hand, while she stared at me as though a ghost confronted her.

"Who—who are you?" she managed to gasp in a voice which barely reached my ears. "My God! who—who are you here?"

"It must have been God," I answered, realizing instantly that I needed to make all clear in a word. "I came only to help you and set you free in time—no doubt God sent me."

"To help me? You came here to help me? But how could that be? I—I never saw you before—who are you?"

I stood straight before her, my eyes meeting her own frankly. I had forgotten the dead body at my feet, the incidents of struggle, the pain of my own wound, comprehending only the supreme importance of compelling her to grasp the truth.

"There is no time now to explain all this, Miss Rene. You must accept the bare facts—will you?"

"Yes—I—I suppose I must."

"Then listen, for you must know that every moment we waste here but talk only makes escape more difficult. I tell you the simple truth. I am Rene Knox, an officer in the army. It chanced I was a passenger on the boat when Judge Beauchaire lost his life. I witnessed the game of cards this was won, and afterward, when I protested, was attacked and flung overboard into the river by Kirby here and the fellow who is outside guarding the door. They believe me to be dead; but I managed to reach shore and was taken care of by a negro—Pete. He calls himself; do you know him?"

"Yes—oh, yes; he was one of the Carlton slaves." Her face brightened slightly in his bewilderment.

"Well, I know enough of what was bound to occur to feel an interest, at tonight he brought me here for the purpose of warning you—your mother and Eloise Beauchaire. He has his cart and mule out yonder; we tended to transport you across the river, and thus start you safely on the way to Canada."

"Then," she said slowly, seeming to catch at her breath, her voice trembling, "then it must be really by what these men say—Della is my mother? I—I am a slave?"

"You did not really know? You were not warned by anyone before this arrival?"

"No, there was no warning. No anyone in this neighborhood would stand!"

"Haines the lawyer did. He furnished me with much of the information I possess. But I am the one puzzled now. If the truth was known to any of you how does it happen the others are gone?"

"So far as I am aware that is merely an accident. They walked over the old Carlton place early this morning; there is sickness in the family, and they hoped to be of help. That's everything I know. They were to return two hours ago, for I was here alone, except for the negroes in the quarters. I cannot conceive what occurred—unless they have learned some way of the trouble here."

"That must be the explanation; they have hidden themselves. Tell these men told you why they came?"

"The only one I saw at first did. He came in all alone and claimed to be a deputy sheriff. I was terribly frightened at first, and did not at all understand; but I questioned him at the man liked to talk. So he told me all he knew. Perhaps I should have thought he was crazy, only—only—only things had occurred of late which led me to half suspect the truth before. I—I wouldn't believe it then, but—I—I made him repeat everything he had heard. Horrible as it was I—I wanted to know all."

"And you acknowledged to him that you were Rene Beauchaire?"

Her dark eyes flashed up into my face questioningly.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table revised May 5, 1918.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 5.35, 6.50, 8.10, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 2.35, 4.10 (for Fall River), 5.05, 6.10 p. m.
Sundays—Leave Newport 6.55, 7.58, 11.10 a. m., 6.05, 7.10 (for Fall River), 9.10 p. m.
Middletown and Portsmouth—6.50, 9.10, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 2.35, 4.10, 5.10 p. m.
Taunton—6.55, 6.50, 8.10, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 2.35, 4.10, 5.10 p. m.
Middleboro—6.58, 8.15, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 2.35, 4.10, 5.10 p. m.
Providence (via Fall River)—5.35, 6.50, 8.15, 9.10, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 2.35, 4.10, 5.05, 9.10 p. m.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

THE DEEDS OF N

Continued from Page 2

colored," she faltered, doubtfully, "you came here to help me?"

"I did; that can make no difference now."

"No difference! Why do you say that? Are you from the North, an abolitionist?"

"No; at least I have never been called one or so thought myself. I have never believed in slavery, yet I was born in a southern state. In this case I merely look upon you as a woman—as one of my own class. It does not seem as though I could ever consider you in any other way. You must believe this."

"Believe it! Why, you and I are caught in the same net. I am a slave to be sold to the highest bidder, and you—you have killed a man to save me. Even if I was willing to remain and face my fate I could not now, for that would mean you must suffer, and—and you have done this for me."

My eyes dropped to the upturned face of Kirby, on which the rays of light rested. The flesh was no longer black and horrid, yet remained ghostly enough to increase my belief that the man was actually dead—had perished under my hand. He was not a pleasant sight to contemplate, flung as he had been in a shapeless heap, and the slight brought home to me anew the necessity of escape before those others of his party could learn what had occurred.

"From whatever reason the deed was done," I said, steadily my voice, "we must now face the consequences. As you say, it is true we both alike have reason to fear the law if caught. Flight is our only recourse. Will you go with me? Will you trust me?"

"Go—go with you? Where?"

"First across the river into Illinois; there is no possible safety here. In a way your danger is even more serious than mine. I have not been seen—even Kirby had no glimpse of my face—and might never be identified with the death of this man. But you will become a fugitive slave and could be hunted down anywhere this side of Canada."

"Then being with me would add to your danger?"

"Whether it will or not counts nothing; I shall never let you go alone." She pressed the palms of both her hands against her forehead as though in a motion of utter bewilderment.

"Oh, I cannot seem to realize," she exclaimed. "Everything is like a dream to me—impossible in its horror. This situation is so terrible; it has come upon me so suddenly I cannot decide; I cannot even comprehend what my duty is. You urge me to go away with you—alone?"

"I do; there is no other way left. You cannot remain here in the hands of these men; the result of such a step is too terrible to even contemplate. There are no means of determining where the others are—Della and Miss Eloise. Perhaps they have had warning and fled already," I urged desperately.

Her eyes were staring down at Kirby's body.

"Look, he—he is not dead," she sobbed excitedly. "Did you see then—one of his limbs moved, and—and—why, he is beginning to gasp for breath."

"All the more reason why we should decide at once. If the fellow regains consciousness and lives, our danger will be all the greater."

"Yes, he would be merciful," her lips parted, her eyes eloquent of disgust and horror as she suddenly lifted them to my face. "I—I must not forget that I—I belong to him; I am his slave; he—he, that hideous thing there, can do anything he wishes with me—the law says he can." The indignant color mounted into her face. "He can sell me, or use me, or rent me; I am his chattel. Good God! think of it! Why, I am as white as he is, better educated, accustomed to every care, brought up to believe myself rich and happy—and now I belong to him; he owns me, body and soul!" She gasped suddenly, assailed by a new

thought, a fresh consideration. "Is it so, is it the law that these men can take possession of nothing here until after Eloise has been found and their papers served upon her?"

"Yes, I believe it is," I said. "She is the legal heiress of Judge Beauchamp; the estate is hers by inheritance, as I am told there was no will. All this property, including the slaves, would legally remain in her possession until proper steps had been taken by others. Serving of the papers would be necessary. There is no doubt as to that."

She drew a deep breath and stepped toward me, gazing straight into my face.

"I believe in you," she said firmly. "And I trust you. You look like a real man. You tell me you serve in the army—an officer?"

"A lieutenant of infantry."

She held out her hand and my own closed over it, the firm, warm clasp of her fingers sending a strange thrill through my whole body. An instant she looked directly into my eyes, down into the very soul of me, and what I read in the depths of her brown orbs could never find expression in words. I have thought of it often since—that great, dimly lighted room, with the guard at the outer door; the inert, almost lifeless body huddled on the floor beside us, and Rene Beauchamp, her hand clasped in mine.

"Lieutenant Knox," she said softly, yet with a note of confidence in the low voice, "I am going to trust you absolutely; there are reasons why I so decide which I cannot explain at this time. I have not known you long enough to venture that far. You must accept me just as I am—a runaway slave and a negress, but also a woman."



"Can You Pledge Such as I Your Word of Honor—the Word of a Soldier and a Gentleman?"

Can you pledge such as I your word of honor—the word of a soldier and a gentleman?"

"I pledge it to you, Rene Beauchamp," I answered soberly.

"And I accept the pledge in all faith. From now on whatever you say I will do."

I had but one immediate purpose in my mind—to escape from the house as quickly as possible, to attain Pete's cart at the edge of the woods, and be several miles up the river, hidden away in some covert before daylight, leaving no trail behind. It would prove decidedly to our advantage if I was not seen or recognized. The very mystery, the bewilderment as to who had so viciously attacked the gambler and then spirited away the girl, would serve to facilitate our escape.

I stooped and removed a pistol from Kirby's pocket, dropping it, together with such ammunition as I could find, into one of my own. The man by this time was breathing heavily, although his eyes remained closed, and he still lay exactly as he had fallen.

"Keep your own weapon," I commanded her. "Hide it away in your dress. Now come with me."

She obeyed, uttering no word of objection, and stepping after me through the open window onto the narrow balcony without. I reached up and drew down the shade, leaving us in comparative darkness. The night was soundless and our eyes, straining to pierce the black void, were unable to detect any movement.

"You see nothing?" I whispered, touching her hand in encouragement. "No evidence of a guard anywhere?"

"No—the others must still be out in front waiting."

"There were only the four of them, then?"

"So I understood. I was told they came up the river in a small keelboat, operated by an engine, and that they anticipated no resistance. The engineer was left to watch the boat and be ready to depart downstream at any moment."

"Good; that leaves us a clear passage. Now I am going to drop to the ground; it is not far below. Can you make it alone?"

"I have done so many a time."

We attained the solid earth almost together and in silence.

"Now let me guide you," she suggested, as I hesitated. "I know every inch of the way about here. Where is the negro waiting?"

"At the edge of the wood where the wagon road ends, beyond the slave quarters."

"Yes, I know; it will be safer for us to go around the garden."

She flitted forward, sure-footed, confident, and I followed as rapidly as possible through the darkness, barely keeping her dim figure in sight. Our feet stumbled over the roots of a road, and I seemed to vaguely recognize the spot as familiar. Yes, away off yonder was the distant gleam of the river reflecting the stars. This must be the very place where Pete and I had parted, but—where had the fellow gone?

"Here is where he was directed to wait," I explained hurriedly. "I am sure I am not mistaken in the spot."

"Yet he is not here, and there is no sign of him. You left no other instructions except for him to remain until your return?"

"I think not—oh, yes, I did tell him if you women came without me he was

to drive you at once to the boat and leave me to follow the best way I could. Do you suppose it possible the others reached here and he has gone away with them?"

She stood silent and I strove by peering about to discover some marks of guidance, only to learn the uselessness of the effort. Even a slight advance brought no result, and it was with some difficulty I even succeeded in locating her again in the darkness—indeed, only the sound of her voice made me aware of her immediate presence.

"The negro's boat is some distance away, is it not?"

"Four miles, over the worst road I ever traveled." A sudden remembrance swept into my mind, bringing with it inspiration.

"Have you ever visited the mouth of Saunders' creek? You have! How far away is that from here?"

"Not more than half a mile; it enters the river just below the Landing."

"And, if I understood you rightly," I urged eagerly, "you said that these fellows left their keelboat there; that it had been rigged up to run by steam, and had no guard aboard except the engineer; you are sure of this?"

"That was what the man who talked to me first said—the deputy sheriff. He boasted that they had the only keelboat on the river equipped with an engine and had come up from St. Louis in two hours. You—you think we could use that?"

"It seems to be all that is left us. I intend to make the effort, anyway. You had better show me the road."

I followed her closely, a mere shadow, as she silently led the way along the edge of the wood and back of the negro quarters. I felt confident of being able safely to approach the unsuspecting engineer and overcome any resistance before he could realize the possibility of attack. I was obliged to rely upon a guess at the time of night, yet surely it could not be long after twelve and there must remain hours of darkness amply sufficient for our purpose. With the boat once securely in our possession the engineer compelled to serve, for I had no skill in that line, we could strike out directly for the opposite shore and creep along in its shadows past the sleeping town at the Landing until we attained the deserted waters above. By then we should practically be beyond immediate pursuit. Even if Carver or the sheriff discovered Kirby, any immediate chase by river would be impossible. Nothing was available for their use except a few rowboats at the Landing; they would know nothing as to whether we had gone up or down stream, while the coming of the early daylight would surely permit us to discover some place of concealment along the desolate Illinois shore. Desperate as the attempt undoubtedly was the situation as I considered it in all its details brought me faith in our success and fresh encouragement to make the effort.

We moved forward slowly. I took the lead myself, bending low and feeling carefully for footing in the wiry grass. The darkness so shrouded everything, blending objects into shapeless shadows, that it required several moments before I could clearly determine the exact details. The mouth of the creek, a good-sized stream, was only a few yards away, and the boat, rather a larger craft than I had anticipated seeing, lay just off shore, with stern to the bank, as though prepared for instant departure. It was securely held in position by a rope, probably looped about a convenient stump, and my eyes were finally able to trace the outlines of the wheel by which it was propelled. Except for straggling rushes extending to the edge of the water, the space between was vacant yet sufficiently mantled in darkness to enable one to creep forward unseen.

At first glance I could distinguish no sign of the boatman left in charge, but even as I lay there, breathless and uncertain, he suddenly revealed his presence by lighting a lantern in the stern. The illumination was feeble enough yet sufficient to expose to view the small, unprotected engine aft, and also the fact that all forward of the little cockpit in which it stood the entire craft was decked over. The fellow was busily engaged in overhauling the machinery, leaning far forward, his body indistinct, the lantern swinging in one hand, with entire attention devoted to his task. Occasionally, as he lifted his head for some purpose, the dim radiance fell upon his face, revealing the unmistakable countenance of a mulatto, a fellow of medium size, broad of cheek, with unusually full lips and a fringe of whisker turning gray. Somehow this revelation that he was a negro and not a white man brought with it to me an additional confidence in success. I inclined my head and whispered in the girl's ear:

"You are not to move from here until I call. This is to be my part of the work, handling that lad. I am going now."

"He is colored, is he not—a slave?"

"We can only guess as to that. But he does not look to me like a hard proposition. If I can only reach the boat without being seen the rest will be easy. Now is the proper time, while he is busy tinkering with the engine. You will stay here?"

"Yes, of course; I—I could be of no help."

She suddenly held out her hand, as though impelled to the action by some swift impulse, and the warm pressure of her fingers meant more than words. I could not see the expression on her face, yet knew the slender body was trembling nervously.

"Surely you are not afraid?"

"Oh, no; it is not that—I am all unstrung. You must not think of me at all."

I realized the gravity of my task, and my eyes were watchful of the shrouded figure I was silently approaching. I drew nearer inch by inch, advancing so slowly and snake-like that not even the slightest sound of movement aroused suspicion. Ap-

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

parently the fellow was engaged in oiling the machinery, for he had placed the lantern on deck and held a long-spouted can in his fingers. His back remained toward me as I drew near the stern, and consequently I no longer had a glimpse of his face. The wooden wheel of the boat, a clumsy-appearing apparatus, rested almost directly against the bank, where the water was evidently deep enough to float the vessel, and the single rope holding it in position was drawn taut from the pressure of the current. Waiting until the man was compelled to bend lower over his work, utterly unconscious of my presence, I straightened up and, pistol in hand, stepped upon the wooden beam supporting the wheel. He must have heard this movement, for he lifted his head quickly, yet was even then too late; already I had gained the afterdeck, and my weapon was on a level with his eyes.

"Don't move or cry out!" I commanded sternly. "Obey orders and you will not be hurt."

To be continued

Filipino Proverbs.

There is a certain dignity in many of the proverbs native to the Philippine Islands. "A hero is braver for his wounds," the Filipinos say. "The quality of gold is known by rubbing it against a stone." "He who despises counsel is on the way to misfortune." "Whoever believes everything that is said has no mind of his own." In some there is gentle humor. "A sleeping shrimp is carried away by the current." "A fish is caught by the mouth." "If you sleep, brother, the crocodile will eat you up."

Funnel Made From Milk Bottle.

A funnel that has a wide range of application about the household, and especially in food-canning season, may be made by cutting the body of an ordinary milk bottle. The bottle is trimmed at the desired point by tying an alcohol-saturated cord around it and applying a match. The glass will break evenly at that point. After breaking, the edge is smoothed off on an emery wheel and the funnel is ready for use.

Something of an Imputation.

A well-known surgeon was performing an operation on a patient when a fire started at a warehouse across the road, illuminating the whole operating theater. Having finished, the surgeon turned to the nurse and said dryly: "I say, nurse, I notice the patient is coming to. I think you had better draw the blinds. I don't want him to think the operation hasn't been a success!"

Carnegie "Hero Fund."

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie established a hero fund of \$5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic efforts to save others, or for the heroes themselves, surviving though injured. The endowment is known as the Carnegie hero fund and is placed in the hands of a committee composed of 21 persons, residents of Pittsburgh.

Adopt No-Hat Custom.

London.—Among English women the custom of going without hats is rapidly spreading. Lady Rhonda, Miss Mary McArthur and other famous women have joined the no-hat brigade when speaking on public platforms.

Really No Problem at All.

The question of the weight of a fish in water was settled over 250 years ago. It is said that Charles II of England once asked for a solution of the problem as to why a pail of water should weigh no more after a live fish was placed in it than before. The reasons ascribed by scientists were many, but no definite conclusions were reached. Finally one man, more practical than the others, tried the experiment and discovered that the weight was increased just as much as the fish weighed.

Bird Rebuked.

Marguerite was accustomed to being told by her mother to keep still when any grown-up person present was speaking. One day her mother was telling something interesting when a canary in the room commenced singing at its loudest. Marguerite climbed upon a chair to the cage and shaking her finger at the bird said in a commanding tone, "You keep still! Don't you hear my mamma talking?"

Sandbag Exercises.

New exercises for home and gymnasium use, which can be employed in place of either dumbbells or Indian clubs, consist of long, slender sandbags of any desired weight, which are made of durable fabric and provided with rope handles at either end. On the sides of the webbing are loops into which the feet can be inserted for leg exercises. Besides serving the purpose of several types of exercisers, it is pointed out that the sandbags are preferable to Indian clubs and dumbbells in that they can be used noiselessly.

Preparedness.

"By the way, Mary, did you put my cooking outfit in that basket? I'll want to fry some fish for lunch." "Yes, dear, and you'll find a tin of sardines in there, too."—Life.

The Greater Misfortune.

For ignorance of all things is an evil neither terrible nor excessive, nor yet the greatest of all; but great cleverness and much learning, if they be accomplished by a bad training, are a much greater misfortune.—Plato.

Dark Hour for the Editor.

Every girl named Kate has a different way of spelling Catherine, and it's a dreadful thing if the newspaper doesn't happen to spell a girl's name her way.—Jewell Republican.

First Woman Printers.

The first woman printers are said to have been nuns of the Dominican order, who ran a printing press in the convent at Mount Ripoli, Italy, as early as 1470.

Woman Rules Bhopal.

Bhopal, the second greatest Mohammedan state in India, has been ruled over by a woman for several generations.

Walk Into My Parlor.

A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew that they were meant to be joined as soon as he spied her.—London Tit-Bits.

To Stop a Creak.

Creaking doors, windows and drawers may be stilled by rubbing with hard soap.

Special Bargains!

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at a very low price than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

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We handle the famous I-P Line of loose leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

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182 THAMES ST.

TAKE TRUNKS AS SHE WEDS

Bride's Belongings Are Seized to Satisfy Judgment While Ceremony Goes On.

St. Louis.—Without interfering in the least with the wedding ceremony, Deputy Sheriff Theodore Edler seized two trunks and a baby grand piano belonging to Miss Mildred Donnell of 6840 Enright avenue while she was being married to Thomas Hunt Talmage of New York city at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Martin J. Shaghnassy, 1 Washington terrace.

The property was taken to satisfy a judgment for \$851.50 obtained against her by James M. Haley, a United States secret service agent, in circuit court, Judge Davis presiding.

All of the seized goods except the piano were packed and ready for removal at the time they were taken.

Alsace Free; Cuts Beard.

Montreal.—J. M. Chollet's hair and beard of nearly half a century's growth fell to the floor of a barber's shop when the veteran of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 discharged his vow of 48 years never to have his haircut until Alsace-Lorraine was redeemed from the Prussians. Mr. Chollet left the shop with a close-cropped head and an imperial after the style of Napoleon III.

The Gypsy's Revenge.

W. H. Campbell had his fortune told last week by one of the gypsies who have been in this neighborhood lately. While he was getting some gasoline at the Halsey garage, preparatory to a trip to Albany, he was approached by one of the fortune tellers, who asked for money. On his refusal to "come across" she told him he would have bad luck all the rest of the day. And sure enough, he had gone only a short distance when the rear axle of his car broke!—Oregonian.

Literature for the Blind.

The first book in English printed in raised or embossed letters for the use of the blind was issued at Edinburgh 32 years ago by James Galt. The first attempt to provide literature for the sightless was made in 1790 by Haüy, at Paris, who invented a system of printing raised letters. Haüy used the Egyptian or Slavonian alphabet in the few brief works he published, and his project ended in failure.

Old-Time Drinking Vessels.

Wine was first drunk out of the mazer bowl, made of light maplewood, highly polished, and afterward out of a bugle horn. Silver bowls were next introduced and about the time when Queen Elizabeth's sun was setting vessels made of Venetian glass first made their appearance at state banquets. Beer was usually carried from the cellar to the table in the eighteenth century in large leathern tankards, called "blackjacks," lined with silver or provided with a silver rim.

Gate for Stairs.

Procure a piece of heavy canvas and hem to fit the required space; sew a snap hook to each corner. Place two screw eyes on each side of the hall, one as near the floor as possible, the other in the width of the canvas from lower one. The canvas is readily snipped in place on the screw eyes, forming an effective gate. With a crew in the banister the gate can be snapped out of the way when the kiddies are in bed.

Rubber Preservative.

A preparation that may be used for preserving rubber may be made by getting a saturated solution of turpentine in denatured alcohol. The point of saturation is known by a drop of undissolved turpentine remaining in the alcohol. A little more alcohol is added to dissolve this drop and the solution is saturated. Rubber articles should be occasionally painted or swabbed with this solution.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Eagle "Mikado" Pencil No. 174



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The Mercury.

NEWPORT, R. I.

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Saturday, September 13, 1919

SIMPLIFYING COURT PROCEDURE

One of the causes of the present industrial unrest, is that people lack confidence in the administration of justice. The feeling prevails among many, that there is one law for the poor man and another for the rich. A wealthy individual or corporation can often sue by justice by long and involved court procedure, that the ordinary man is helpless against it.

Chief Justice Winslow of Wisconsin, who led the discussion at one of the meetings of the American Bar Association in Boston, told the lawyers assembled some truths that should be heard and met with response all over the country.

He said that one of the first duties of lawyers is to help on the movement to simplify court procedure. The law schools, he said, should train their men to accomplish this end.

The way many cases drag along in the courts is preposterous. A small case should be put through in a few weeks. Dilatory motions should not be permitted. The system of appeals should be so arranged that trifling cases could not be held up for a long time.

A great deal of the trouble is due to the fact that the lawyers and courts are busy and have more work than they can do. The tendency is for litigants to resort to the most experienced lawyers in the neighborhood, whose time is so taken up that their cases are badly delayed. At the same time there may be many reasonably competent men who would have time to put cases along, if people would employ them. There should be some penalty for delay when it is caused unnecessarily. There should be judges enough so that the courts could hear all cases promptly, as soon as they are ready for trial. The time of the upper courts should not be taken up by having trifling cases appealed to them.

When justice becomes prompt and speedy, a great deal of popular discontent will disappear.

LABOR WARS

During the past it has often been true that the only way a body of workers could secure justice was by a resort to strike. But at best it has been a forcible method that was essentially war.

The community is thoroughly sick of having the issues of life settled by force and threats of force. People used to protect their property by guns and pistols and their own fists. Nowadays, if there is a dispute over property or other matters, people go to the courts about it, and the courts settle it. The community will not permit the people to get out and fight to see which owns a certain piece of land or other property. It should not permit industrial quarrels to be settled in this way.

Strikes are one of the causes of the high cost of living. They reduce production which makes commodities scarce and raises their price. When any group of workers strike, they advance the cost of their product to the entire community. They may get what they struck for, but they have got to pay for all the strikes which other groups of workers carry on. It will not be possible to reduce the cost of living, until means are found to settle industrial disputes without strikes.

The proposed conference called at Washington to discuss labor disputes, is perhaps the most important event of the present year. If all elements can enter that meeting with an open minded desire to be fair and just, it will be an epoch making gathering. If it can agree on some line of policy on which all elements can unite, it can start the United States on a period of unprecedented prosperity.

But if as the result of the failure of this meeting and other similar conciliatory efforts, labor and capital must still settle their disputes by the methods of war and force, the country is headed straight for industrial disaster which will bring suffering to millions of homes.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION HAS DONE

The Constitution of the United States has been viewed with a reverence paid to no other writing except the Bible. All over the world oppressed people have looked to it with longing. They have wished that they might come here and live under such a system, or might adopt a similar basis of government in their own land. Copies of the Constitution dropped from airplanes was an important factor in convincing the German people of the faults of their own government.

Yet with all this reverence, many people never read this sublime document. Some consider it outworn and want to overturn it by revolution. To counteract this propaganda, the idea

was conceived of holding a Constitution Day on September 17, the anniversary of the signing of the document, the purpose of which should be to popularize the Constitution and call attention to the blessings it has brought.

People who find fault with existing social conditions would do well if they would read this Constitution, and see how completely it gives all power into the hands of the people. If the people are not being justly treated, they have the power in their own hands. If they don't remedy existing evils, the fault is not in the system. It is in the people that have these rights and privileges, but either do not exercise them at all, or use them without judgment.

The American people have reason to be well satisfied with what they have achieved under this Constitution. They have opened the doors of opportunity so that any boy or girl can get an education. The higher ranks of success are filled with those who started from humble homes.

In the schools the United States Constitution should be a subject of constant study. Every boy and girl should be shown how it has made this country the most prosperous and happy on the globe.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)
Sheriff Willis left Block Island last Monday for Boston, where he will be the guest of Governor Coolidge for the week.

Captain Will Hooper of Green Hill Coast Guard Station is visiting his mother at the Harbor.

The public schools of the town opened last Monday morning with Superintendent D. A. Crandall in charge.

Tal Dodge and Tom McDonald held a game of "ship the boy" in mid-ocean last week. Tal won the game and says he can do it again.

Jim Omshee went to Mexico last month and expects to spend the next year in the heart of Mexico.

Speckie Rose of local ambulance fame has recently purchased the Anderson villa at the Southeast.

Bud Steadman will enter the matrimonial gates next Tuesday. Bud says he intends to lock the gate and throw the key away.

Dell Negus, Elmer Dodge and Gene Stinson are receiving instruction in Geometry at the High Street institution. They will be given a reception on the Square this winter provided they meet the necessary proficiency requirements exacted of all pupils attending this school.

F. W. Listman of New York City, first assistant to the celebrated Nicholas Carter, is spending a few weeks at the Gables. Mr. Listman won considerable renown a few seasons ago by his connection with the Sears mystery which was but recently cleared up.

Lieut. W. O. Gills, Surgeon U. S. N., of Newport, tendered a banquet to the West Side Improvement Society last Tuesday night. John Rose acted as toast master.

Charlie Scheninger of Providence has been doing special patrol duty on Block Island during the absence of Sheriff Willis. Charlie reports the Island as bone dry.

New Bank

A. Marks, the Island tailor, presented a bill to Almazan Rose last Tuesday for pressing and cleaning amounting to \$1.50. Almazan gave the tailor a check payable in carrots, drawn on the Calico Hill bank. Marks wants to know what the town is coming to next.

After a successful season Kit Littlefield has closed up his Seaside rooming house at the Harbor Beach. According to Sheriff Willis, Kit's lodgers have been exceptionally quiet this season, only twice has it been necessary to assist guests to their rooms and in each instance the case was diagnosed as sleeping sickness.

New Concern Chartered

The Tanglefoot Extract Company received a charter last Saturday to conduct a general extract business in the Town of New Shoreham. The incorporators are as follows:—A. L. Cohol, president; A. L. Tabbutt, Vice President; Prof. John Handy, Secretary; Andrew V. Willis, Attorney; Sylvester Littlefield, Treasurer. According to a special provision in the charter the company may change its name to Consumers' League at the will and pleasure of the incorporators.

Councilman W. E. Sharp, who has been confined to his home the past week with pneumonia poisoning, is reported improving.

Captain Darius B. Dodge, St. Commissioner of Pilots, has been seriously ill the past week. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Jr., of Providence, have as their guests at the Allenwood on Block Island, Mrs. Robert Bowen, Miss Jessie Arnold and Mr. George Arnold of Providence and Miss Kathryn Kainain of New York.

Mrs. Melvin R. Rose, who is convalescing at Stamford, Conn., wishes to express her gratitude for the many messages of sympathy being sent to her during her illness. She regrets her inability to acknowledge them personally, but hopes to be able to return later and show her appreciation.

A lady dropped into Capt. Sam Malloof's store on Labor Day and asked Sam where she could go for 75 cents in an automobile. Instead of thanking him for the information the lady told the captain to go there himself.

Runaway

Zeke Rose had a thrilling experience last Thursday morning on his way to the Harbor. When about half way to the village his horse thought he heard a cough drop in Alvin Sprague's store. Snapping the harness, the mare bolted, upsetting Zeke and the wagon in the soft wet sand. A neighbor coming to the rescue inquired as to the cause of the runaway by asking if it was a stone in the road. Zeke, bracing himself on his hands and hind heels, shouted "No, simply a stick in the mud."

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

The regular monthly meeting of the town council and probate court was held on Monday afternoon at the town hall, with all the members present.

In the town council it was voted to appoint as special constables to serve at the Newport County Fair J. Fred Sherman, Borden C. Anthony, William C. Main, William T. H. Sowe, Walter A. Sowe, Frank P. Sherman, William S. Cummings, Charles Gifford, William B. Anthony, Benjamin P. Sherman and Arthur A. Sherman.

It was voted to confirm the action of the president of the town council in authorizing the Bay State Street Railway Company to erect four poles on Hedley street to carry electric lights to the camp grounds.

Town Sergeant Walter F. Dyer had been instructed to investigate a report of the desecration of an old graveyard. He reported as a result that upon visiting the premises he had found a henhouse in the course of construction in the graveyard, which he was instructed to have removed.

Statements of damages done by dogs to sheep and poultry were received and ordered paid according to law.

J. Herbert Barker was appointed a special constable.

A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In the probate court, the petition of Catherine C. Koyan, that the foreign will of Patrick Keiran be filed and recorded in the registry of this court was allowed.

An inventory of the estate of Hannah Holman was received and ordered recorded.

The petition of Benjamin Wyatt that he be appointed guardian of Herbert G. Wyatt was allowed. Bond \$2,000, with Henry H. Lawton as surety; Warren R. Sherman appraiser. The inventory of the estate was allowed and ordered recorded.

Henry Mills having declined in writing to accept the trust of conservator for Charlotte A. Sisson, Herbert E. Chase was appointed. Bond \$1,500, Warren R. Sherman appraiser.

Mrs. Rowland S. Chase died on Monday afternoon at her home on Bristol Perry Road. Mrs. Chase had been ill for about a year. She was born in Warren September 20, 1845, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mason, being one of eight children. Two brothers and one sister survive. Upon marrying Mr. Chase on November 3, 1871, she came to Portsmouth, where she has resided on her farm. She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was active in all its work, being for many years a teacher in the Sunday School. Mr. Chase survives her.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was held recently with the president, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, reports were received from different departments, and delegates were elected to attend the annual State convention, to be held in Providence October 7-9. Delegates elected were Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet and Mrs. Geo. Sherman; alternates, Mrs. Warren Sherman and Mrs. Alonzo E. Borden.

Mrs. O'Neil and two children, who have been spending the summer with Mrs. O'Neil's sister, Mrs. Frank Paquin, have returned to their home in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Albro have started on a trip to Bloomington, Wisconsin, the former home of Mr. Albro, where they expect to spend about six weeks.

The regular meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Friends' Church was held on Thursday afternoon, with the Misses Trout at the Friends' Parsonage. A basket luncheon was served and a children's service was held in the church in the evening. Mr. Charles Cory, Jr., gave a talk, illustrated with lantern slides, on the reconstruction work overseas, from which he has just returned.

Miss Gertrude Anthony, the 10-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Anthony, gave a party in honor of her birthday to about 20 of her little friends. Games were played and a supper was served on the lawn. She received many beautiful gifts, among which was a birthday cake with 10 pink candles.

Mrs. George Anthony, Jr., who has been seriously ill at her home, is now convalescing at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Wardell of Tiverton Four Corners. Mrs. Anthony had a very painful abscess in the throat, necessitating an operation.

Signs have been erected on the Maxson Rogers property, the Barclay Hazard property and on the Constant W. Chase place by a New York real estate broker. It is hoped that a purchaser may be found, as these farms have not been cultivated very extensively for a great many years, leaving them an eyesore on an otherwise beautiful drive. The Barclay Hazard place is called Vaucluse and was formerly the meeting place of spiritualists and was a very beautiful spot, with a deep ravine running through it.

Mrs. William F. Brayton has returned to her home after a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton of Westfield, Mass.

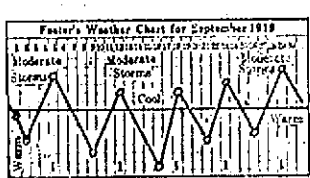
Mrs. Eleanor Randall of Clayville, N. Y., is seriously ill at the home of her sister, Miss Fannie T. Clarke. She has become paralyzed in one side. Her son, Mr. Roy Randall of Woonsocket was notified and a specialist called in.

The "Brothers' night" which was held at the Fair hall by the Portsmouth Grange was voted a great success and was considered a better entertainment than the "Sisters' night" held recently.

The Newport County Fair is to have a new midway, which will be far superior to any yet seen there. The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town will occupy their regular supper tent.

Where the Trouble Is

If we cannot agree with our present co-workers or neighbors, making a change will in no way help to mend matters. It is almost a certainty that we shall find the new folks just like the persons we left behind us, as far as indifference and inconsideration are concerned. The trouble is with ourselves, and until we realize it and make an attempt to change our own unfortunate temperaments we will not be happy anywhere.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1919.
Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent Sept. 16 to 20, reaching meridian 90 about 18; storm wave following about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Sept. 20 and 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 21 and 27, plains sections 22 and 28, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 23 to 29, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Sept. 24 and 30. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather Sept. 19 to Oct. 1. Temperatures will reach the lowest near 16 and frosts will threaten middle Provinces and our middle Northern states. No great storms are expected; most severe storms and most rain near 15 and 29. Most rain is expected in southeastern states, decreasing north and west and northwestward. Humidity, or damp atmosphere will continue to come with the winds from southward.

Most rain will fall in southeast quarters of the highs and lows. Fog will be dense on the Atlantic coast; less dense on the Pacific coast. Temperatures will average below normal. Atlantic fish will continue to move southward and catches will continue to be small east of Canada and the States. Fishermen should go south for Atlantic fish.

All agricultural sections are deeply interested in sustaining the laws of trade, the most important of which is that supply and demand govern market values. Whenever that law is perverted by profiteers or manipulators those who produce raw materials, including grain and cotton, are the losers; therefore these bulletins are sustaining the efforts of our National Government in its effort to check the profiteers and market manipulators. The agricultural sections are friends of my work and I rejoice in the effort to guard their interests; I believe it will succeed and give us fair markets. I ask nothing better than that supply and demand govern market values. Then, without combinations to control values, every one should be left free to buy and sell on his judgment as to what the future supply and demand will be.

The United States and Canada need the products of the West Indies and they should be under the control of this country; therefore I endorse the suggestion that the United States buy those rich islands from the European countries that are now in debt to us. We can well afford to give each one of our American negro families a little farm in those rich islands and assist those families to get to their West India farms. This race question must be solved and if properly managed our colored race would as willingly migrate southward as did our own white race migrate westward following our war of the Revolution. Ten to twenty-five acres of these West India lands would be as valuable to the colored people as were the 160 acres to our veterans of the Revolution and our colored families could reach those West India farms much easier, quicker and cheaper than our heroes of the Revolution crossed the Alleghenies and brought into cultivation those lands of the wild west. Of course such a migration must be entirely voluntary and inducements must be offered by our Government. If our statesmen and colored ministry take hold of this idea it will be a success.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Newport Association for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis was held on Tuesday afternoon when the various annual reports were presented and addresses were made by prominent speakers from out of town. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Dr. E. V. Murphy. Vice Presidents—Dr. Norman M. MacLeod, Arthur B. Commerford. Treasurer—Thomas B. Congdon. Members of Council—Robert M. Franklin, Miss Elizabeth B. Smith.

Long Mountain Range

Sumatra is of volcanic origin, and together with the other members of the Malay group, formed in an early period of the world a part of the Asiatic continent. The Barisons, or Sumatra Alps, form a broken chain of mountains, running lengthwise of the island. Some of the highest points of the chain are 10,000 and 12,000 feet above the level of the sea.—Rocky Mountain Herald.

Defined

One day while we had a neighbor's little boy out for a drive we passed a pasture in which were several cows and calves. I asked him what those little animals were and he spoke up quickly, "It's what after it grows up is a cow."—Exchange.

Weekly Almanac, SEPTEMBER, 1919

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High Water	Low Water						
13 Sat	6 21	7 01	8 23	10 35	11 04						
14 Sun	6 22	6 59	9 29	11 20	11 58						
15 Mon	6 23	6 57	10 31	12 12	12 27						
16 Tues	6 24	6 55	11 29	12 58	1 30						
17 Wed	6 26	6 54	12 09	2 01	2 37						
18 Thurs	6 27	6 53	12 31	3 10	4 42						
19 Fri	6 28	6 50	1 40	4 13	5 42						
First Quarter, Sept. 2nd, 10.22m. morning											
Full Moon, Sept. 9th, 11.54m. evening											
Last Quarter, Sept. 16th, 6.52m. evening											
New Moon, Sept. 23rd, 11.36m. evening											

Deaths.

In this city, 7th inst., William Henry Barlow, aged 80 years.
In Cranston, 7th inst., Arnold P. Freeman, aged 70 years.
In Etna, Mass., 9th inst., Winifred, daughter of the late John and Catherine Curley.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankee Land

A monster assembling plant for motor cars is to be erected at Portland, Me., it is said, by Henry Ford.

A pumpkin vine growing into Frank D'Ambrosio's doghouse at Manchester, Ct., has ousted Rover with a pumpkin which gets larger each day. Problem—to cut the "punkin" now or smash the doghouse later.

Shophmen on the Central Vermont railway have voted in favor of accepting the increase in wages offered by President Wilson and of giving the government time to reduce the high cost of living.

A call for a State convention of the American Legion to be held at Bangor on Sept. 24, has been sent out by Col. Albert Greenlaw of Eastport, temporary chairman and Sergt. James L. Boyle of Augusta, temporary secretary of the State organization.

William T. Salter, '17, of Milton Mass., is the first ranking Harvard student, his work during the past college year being used as a basis for this distinction. Salter took 12 courses, in nine of which he received the mark of "A" and in the remainder "B".

Prohibition has already saved Boston nearly \$25,000 in the cost of operating the House of Correction on Deer Island, according to statistics prepared by Penal Institutions Commissioner Bates and this sum will be returned by him to the city treasury from his department appropriation. Part of the saving is attributed to more economic and efficient administration of the institution.

All records for the number of divorce labels filed at one term of the Portland court have been broken, additional labels coming in bringing the number to nearly 80. When the September term of the superior court opened 72 labels were filed and six or seven others have made their appearance. It is likely that others will be brought to the office of the clerk of courts within the next few days.

The banner bass catch of the season has been made by George Leonard, a Providence rod and reel artist, off the rocks at Watch Hill. The fish weighed 39 1-2 pounds, and was landed after a great struggle. A year ago Max Hatchell caught a bass weighing 43 pounds off the rocks, which is the largest ever pulled in there. It is said. Several fish weighing from 15 to 25 pounds have been caught there this year.

Eugene H. Vieu of New Bedford has come to the aid of commuters who suffered by the cessation of service over the Bay State line between Phillips road and the northern terminal of the Union Street Railway Company's system at Lynds' Corner. In a big motor bus he has started bringing employees at North End mills, who reside north of Lynds' Corner, into work in the morning and taking them home again at night. Passengers ride free.

Harry S. Kelsey of Lexington, Mass., founder of a chain of lunchrooms, brought a bill in equity in the superior court against Oliver Cabana, Jr., of Buffalo, who he accuses of falsely representing the butter, production of the mothers of two calves he bought at auction from the defendant last May, and for which he gave to payment a note of \$6341, payable Aug. 28. He asserts that the calves were worth only a small fraction of the value of the note, and asks the court to order that the note be delivered to him on his return of the animals.

Ten civil suits in which damages amounting to \$108,000 are asked have been filed in the Middlesex Superior Court. Benjamin Bean of Framingham is the defendant in four of the suits, the total damages asked being \$70,000. Edward Barber, a minor, sues for \$5,000; Henry C. Goulding sues for \$10,000. Sadie Goulding asks \$50,000 and Josephine Barber wants \$5,000. They all live in Sherborn. On August 3, at Milford, a machine owned by Bean collided with one in which they were riding. The plaintiffs all allege severe injuries.

Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told the special committee appointed to investigate street railway conditions in Massachusetts at the State House that he believed the State should aid the Boston Elevated in straightening out its finances. Once such aid was given, he said, the State would be in a position to take over the road if such a step was expedient. Eastman was careful to state his position clearly. He is not, generally speaking, in favor of public utilities conducted at the expense of tax payers unless it is clearly shown that such is for the general interest.

Nelson C. Anderson, aged 60, a farm hand employed by Albert P. Kneeland of Cumberland, Me., committed suicide by hanging himself with a strap in a small outhouse.

Atteboro will not go into the business of operating a street railway system. The decision was made by a special committee of the city council appointed to investigate the proposed purchase of the Norton, Tanton and Atteboro Street Railway Company, with the three other communities through which it operates. The committee recommended they deemed it inadvisable and inexpedient for the city to assume its share of the purchase price, \$35,000. The road was offered for \$120,000, a "junk price."

I. AND "R. PETITIONS AT STATE HOUSE.

State Forests and Maternity Benefits Are Sought

Two petitions under the Initiative and referendum amendment of the constitution have been filed with the secretary of state.

One, designed to permit the establishment of great state forests, is endorsed by a list of notable men, including former United States Senators Weeks, Senator Walsh, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard College; Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner, former president of the state Senate; Charles L. Ayling of Barnstable, William A. Gallup of North Adams, Charles H. Keith of Greenfield, Nathaniel T. Kidder of Millicasset, Joseph A. Skinner of Holyoke, George W. Wheelwright, Jr., of Boston, John M. Woods of Somerville and H. A. Moses of Russell.

The proposed law provides that the state forest commission and its successors be authorized to purchase and hold additional lands to the extent of 250,000 acres, for the purpose of producing timber, and protecting the water supply of the commonwealth. The second petition, filed by Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer, authorizes the payment of benefits to women during the maternity period.

Harry Lane of Braintree, Mass., an ex-soldier, was sentenced in court to two months on a charge of stealing \$42 of the \$100 state bonus given to Lawrence his "buddie."

When the steamship Fabre sailed from New York the other day it carried among its passengers Dean, Louise Baird Wallace of Constance, Mass., who is going back from Massachusetts to resume her work with that institution. Dean Wallace is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College and during the years when she was associate professor of zoology she was the love and loyalty of her students and many members of the faculty have ever loved her.

Phillip V. Erard of Springfield, Mass., was elected Supreme Chief of the Franco-American Foresters of New York and New England in the closing session of the eighth biennial convention. The other officers elected are: Sub Chief, Romeo R. Raymond, of Worcester; Supreme Treasurer, D. J. N. Carriero of Fitchburg; Supreme Financial Secretary, W. J. Mathieu of Woonsocket, R. I.; Supreme Recording Secretary, Dr. J. P. Bouvier of Waltham, Mass.

Portland is just now experiencing a sugar shortage worse than that during the war, one pound being the limit for each customer. When relief will come is a problem. From time to time the public has been informed that more sugar was coming along and that the scarcity would soon no longer be in evidence, but people have ceased to believe such stories. The shortage makes it particularly hard on those who wish to do canning and preserving.

Delegates at the 80th annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity session at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Mass., have approved a plan to raise an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 to assist in the education of American boys, "who promise to fulfill the fraternity's ideal of leadership." Several thousand dollars was pledged towards the fund. Applications for charters were granted to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Washington State University and the Southwestern Methodist University.

The thanks and appreciation of the department of militia and defense and of the Canadian government for the "hospitality, kindness and consideration shown by the people of Portland and its organizations to the many Canadian sick and wounded who have been debarked through your magnificent port during the past five months," were expressed officially to Mayor Charles B. Clarke, by Maj. Gen. Guy Carleton Jones. Jones also presented a letter from Maj. Gen. Newburn, Canadian minister of militia and defense.

GERMANS KILL U. S. SOLDIER.

Two Americans in Neutral Zone Fired on Without Warning.

Coblenz.—Private Reass Madden of Sacramento, Cal., was shot and instantly killed by German soldiers in the neutral zone about a mile from the boundary of the Coblenz bridgehead.

According to Dolsinger, the dead man's companion, the Germans were firing without asking an explanation as to why the two Americans were in the neutral zone.

NEED FOREST FIRE FUNDS

Agriculture Department Wants \$2,500,000 for Work in West.

Washington.—Congress is asked to appropriate \$2,500,000 for fighting forest fires in the west. The department of agriculture, requesting the appropriation, explained it had already spent more than \$2,000,000 for this purpose and that expenditures were continuing at the rate of \$50,000 a day. Further appropriations will have to be made in addition to the \$2,500,000 unless rains set in.

Only Evening Up.

After all, what if we do overgraze a man when he is dead, doesn't he get lots of undeserved abuse while he is living?—Boston Transcript.

Some Color of Vantage

From the Metropolitan tower, New York, on a clear day can be seen the homes of one-sixteenth of the entire population of the United States.

BARON DE CARTIER

The First Belgian Ambassador to Washington.



Baron Emile de Cartier de Marchienne has left Brussels on his way to Washington as the first Belgian ambassador to the United States. He has been Belgian minister at Washington since February 1, 1917. He is a member of the supreme economic council of the peace conference and the International Reparation Commission. He married Mrs. Hamilton Cary of New York in Paris on July 18 last.

VIENNA ASSEMBLY
VOTES FOR TREATY

But Protests Against "Violation of Austria's Right of Free Disposal of Herself."

Vienna.—The National Assembly, by a vote of 97 to 23, decided to sign the peace treaty. The assembly, however, protested against "the violation of Austria's right of free disposal of herself."

The German Nationalists voted against signing the treaty, while some members of the South Tyrolean party abstained from voting. The vote was taken after adoption without dissent of the government's resolution of protest, presented by the Christian Socialist Hauser, declaring that the territorial clauses of the treaty violated grossly the national claim to self-determination and the basis on which the armistice was concluded.

"We raise once more our voices," says the resolution, "against a peace founded on brute force. As one man we decline the dividing up of our people into free and unfree, as is done by this peace. We further declare that the 4,000,000 Germans forced under foreign rule will for all time insist on self-determination as the only possible basis on which the modern state may be founded."

The resolution also declares that ultimate union with Germany as an absolute necessity and expresses the hope that when the hatred of the war dies down this union will be consummated. It ends by placing responsibility for steeping Europe in revolution and confusion on the shoulders of the Entente and looks to the League of Nations to repair the wrong done.

Paris.—The Austrian delegation at St. Germain informed the French peace mission that it received notice that Austria has accepted the peace treaty, and that Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, is charged with signing the document.

WORLD'S NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

DUBLIN.—Truman H. Talley's investigation of the situation in Ireland shows that the present charges of the Sinn Féiners are based on the prison conditions which followed the Dublin revolt of three years ago and which to a large extent have been remedied.

PARIS.—With the departure of General Pershing, signaling the passing of the American Expeditionary Forces, France is beginning to feel self-reproach that the most was not made of the opportunity to cement the friendship between the two republics through the overseas troops of the American republic.

BELFAST.—Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionist movement, has been invited to the United States to talk in opposition to Irish home rule. It was confirmed here.

WASHINGTON.—Favorable action on the resolution to investigate the influenza danger was predicted by Senator France (Md.), chairman of the senate committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

ALTOONA.—Thirty thousand pounds of sugar is being distributed by city agents, relieving an acute shortage here. Most of the stores have been without sugar for two weeks.

The Universalist convention of Vermont and Quebec, at its closing session adopted resolutions approving the prohibition amendment and recommending ratification of the league of nations covenant. The report of the social service commission recommended organization of a state constabulary.

DECIDE REPORT
ON TREATY

Withdrawal from League, Monroe Doctrine, and Domestic Questions Covered.

RESTRICTION ON ARTICLE X.

Lodge Committee Finishes Its Work. Democrat Bolts—Treaty Now Goes to Senate, With Four Amendments Already Adopted.

Washington.—In an alignment that involved a break in party ties, the Foreign Relations Committee of the senate voted to report the peace treaty with four reservations and thirty-eight direct amendments.

The vote came after a secret session lasting four hours. In the vote on the reservations, all of which pertained to the League of Nations covenant, Senator Shields, Democrat, of Tennessee, aligned himself with the Republican majority on all but one, which provided against the United States being bound by the stipulation to engage in wars of foreign nations under articles 10 and 11. On this he did not vote. Senator Shields's attitude came as a surprise to his Democratic associates on the committee.

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, voted with the Democrats against the reservation on the withdrawal provision of the treaty and also against that touching articles 10 and 11.

After the committee's action Senator Lodge, its chairman, said that he would start to prepare the majority report, which will be offered with the treaty, at once.

The four reservations summarized are:

1. To provide that the United States, under the two years' withdrawal clause, may decide for itself if its obligations under the league covenant have been fulfilled, instead of having this determined by the league council.

2. That the United States, through Congress, shall determine if its armed forces are to be employed in wars arising out of aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of members of the league, or any other issue that may arise between nations.

3. The United States reserves the right to determine for itself all domestic questions, the league council having no power to intervene in any dispute arising out of them.

4. The United States determines for itself the interpretation and enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

These reservations are much along the line of those projected by Elihu Root, except that as to article 10, which Mr. Root suggested ought to be eliminated. All of them except that involving articles 10 and 11 are similar in nature to those promulgated by the so-called mild reservationists.

Senator McCumber voted against the withdrawal clause, he explained, because of its phraseology. As to the reservation on articles 10 and 11, he explained, he considered that it went too far. He will offer a substitute for the two reservations on the floor of the senate after the treaty is reported.

Senator Lodge spoke of Mr. McCumber's opposition to the two reservations as embracing "merely the phrasing and not the principle." Senator Shields, for himself, said he favored the idea conveyed in the reservation on articles 10 and 11, but preferred a different wording.

The 38 direct amendments are those adopted earlier by the majority of the committee. In effect, there are only four of them, for thirty-five offered by Senator Fall of New Mexico, touch upon the same point.

These four amendments have been adopted by the committee, by a partisan vote, in the last two weeks. Senator McCumber voted against all of them, as they came up, with the Democrats, who stood solidly in opposition.

The Fall amendments, which touch 85 points in the treaty where commissions, other than the Reparations Commission, are mentioned, were voted upon en bloc in the committee and will go to the senate, therefore, as one amendment.

SOLDIERS SLAIN IN IRELAND.

Attacking Forces, Numbering About Twenty, Used Revolvers.

Belfast.—A party of 18 soldiers returning to barracks from church at Fermoy was attacked from ambush. One soldier was killed and three were wounded. The others were overpowered.

The attacking forces, which appeared to number about 20, used revolvers. They took all the soldiers' rifles and quickly left the scene in automobiles which were waiting for them.

BELGIUM THREATENS DUTCH.

Trouble Arises Over German Ship Discovered in Rhine.

Brussels.—The Belgian government, according to Le Soir, has sent a note to Holland threatening to place an embargo on Dutch shipping unless Holland returns a German ship which left Belgium after the armistice was signed.

The vessel was discovered later in the Rhine and returned to the German owners by the Dutch, therefore the cause of the protest.

The Rhode Island Suffrage Party is trying to secure 500 women voters as a vigilance committee for good government. The members while free to join any political party, would be pledged to a program of higher citizenship, industrial justice, and a broad educational and Americanization program.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD

Secretary of Commerce
Resigns From Cabinet.

In a formal announcement Secretary Redfield declared that his resignation was not the result of any quarrel or difference of opinion with the President or his conferees, but was prompted solely by his desire to return to private life and get back into business.

FOCH EXTENDS U. S.
AREA ON THE RHINE

American Troops Will Again Control the Important Bridgehead at Coblenz.

Coblenz.—Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has decided upon the extent of the territory in the Rhineland to be held permanently by American forces. Its area will be twice as large as that which has been under American jurisdiction since the last combat division left for home.

By Marshal Foch's decision, which was arrived at in Paris, the Americans are again to take over all the Coblenz bridgehead proper, or exactly the same territory on the east bank of the Rhine as they have occupied since December last.

With the departure of the First Division on August 15 the northern half of the bridgehead zone on the east bank of the Rhine was turned over to the French, who are now preparing to withdraw as soon as the Eighth Division is ready to relieve them.

On the west bank of the Rhine the American area has been extended about 40 kilometers, taking in the large towns of Cochem, on the Moselle, Mayen, and Andernach, which have also been occupied by the French since the departure of the Third Division a month ago.

On the east bank of the Rhine the Americans will continue to occupy the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Neuwied and Montabaur.

U. S. Troops in Europe.
Washington.—General March announced that the estimated strength of the army had been reduced on August 26 to 445,016 men, not including about 500 marines still remaining with the American Expeditionary Force. The distribution of this force on that date included 65,013 men in Europe, 16,045 men on the way to Europe to replace men being withdrawn and 324,532 in the United States. During the last week the net reduction in the army was less than 25,000 men.

The war department announced that the Second Pioneer Infantry and Thirty-fifth Service Company would be the organizations still in Europe after September 30, in addition to the units constituting the American Expeditionary Force in Germany.

PITH OF THE
VICTORY NEWS

The New York Herald's correspondent with President Wilson finds sentiment in the Middle West favors speedy ratification of the peace treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, but with mild reservations to safeguard American interests.

Elaborate tests made by the Navy Department show that the latest type of American submarine is in nearly every respect superior to the German U-boat.

Senator McCormick will introduce a resolution against sending troops overseas.

Following the submission of the majority report of the peace treaty Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democrat of the committee, will present a minority report, in which he will repeat arguments the administration has made against amendments or reservations which will force resubmission of the treaty to other nations.

Nine soldiers of the American expeditionary forces were hanged and one was shot for criminal offenses during the war, it was revealed at the investigation in Paris of A. E. F. court martials by the congressional committee.

Alfred Dostle, 25, of Lewiston, Me., drank a quart of spirits of nitre and half as much of ginger ale. He was found unconscious in an alley, his skin a bright green. Three hours' work by a physician brought him to his senses. Dostle told the police he was discouraged because he had lost his job.

SENATE PASSES
PROHIBITION ACT

Adopts House War and Peace Time Dry Bill With Few Changes.

WETS MAKE LAST STAND.

Defines Intoxicating Liquor as All With More than One-Half Per Cent Alcohol. Wadsworth Says President Can Call Demobilization Ended.

Washington.—Without a record vote the senate passed the dry bill providing for the legal enforcement of war time prohibition throughout the land during the intervening period between the present and the coming into effect of the constitutional amendment on January 10, 1920.

Owing to the fact that no demand was made for a roll call the extent of the opposition to the measure as modified by the senate upon the framework of the moderately drastic measure passed by the house will never be known.

Toward the close of the consideration of the dry bill a contest was precipitated by Senator Shields (Tenn.), who offered an amendment providing that the provisions of title one of the proposed law, referring to the enforcement of war time prohibition, should not apply except to states in which no demobilization encampments are situated.

The vote on Senator Shields's suggested amendment disclosed him to be its only serious supporter.

An amendment by Senator Jones (Wash.) prohibiting importation or sale of intoxicating beverages in the Panama Canal Zone was adopted without a division, but the senate rejected Senator Curtis's (Kan.) amendment which would have taken from the enforcing authorities discretion as to imposition of penalties ranging from fines of \$100 to \$1,000 to imprisonment from thirty days to a year.

As it passed the senate, the dry bill is but little changed in outward form from the measure passed by the house. It comprises three sections, the first dealing with enforcement of war time prohibition, the second with enforcement of the constitutional amendment and the third with the production and distribution of alcohol for use in industry and art.

Intoxicating liquor is defined as any beverage containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol or more.

Control is reposed in the commissioner of internal revenue, who will enforce both war time and constitutional prohibition, backed up by the Department of Justice and the federal courts.

Any building, boat or other place where liquor is kept for sale or is sold is declared a nuisance, and upon being denounced as such its keeper is subject to fine and imprisonment.

Medicinal preparations made in accordance with the formulae of the United States Pharmacopoeia, patent and proprietary medicines, toilet and antiseptic preparations and flavoring extracts are exempted.

Doctors of medicine are permitted to prescribe liquor as medicine by obtaining a permit to do so.

Special permission is given for manufacture and distribution of sacramental wines.

Home made cider and root beer is permitted to be manufactured.

Plants producing industrial alcohol are required to register with the commissioner of internal revenue, and the premises must be bonded.

Provision is made for storage of industrial alcohol in bonded warehouses and for its withdrawal from them.

The bill now goes back to the house, which already has passed it. It will be sent to conference by that body. The conferees on the part of the senate, appointed by the chair, are Senators Sterling (N. D.), Nelson (Minn.) and Overman (N. C.)

Peru's Deported President Arrives.
New York.—Jose Pardo y Barreda, twice President of Peru, who was deported in a "bloodless" revolution at Lima on July 4, arrived here on the steamer Tlives from Colombia.

Get Rid Of Dandruff
With Cuticura Shampoos

If you have dandruff your hair will become dry and thin. Cuticura Ointment gently rubbed on spots of itching, scaling and dandruff followed by a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap will usually remove the worst cases. Nothing better than Cuticura for all skin and scalp troubles. Ideal for every-day toilet use.

Cuticura Talcum Powder

Do not fail to test the fascinating fragrance of this exquisitely scented face, baby, dusting and skin perfuming powder. Delicate, delightful, distinctive, it imparts to the person a charm incomparable and peculiar to itself. For sample of Soap, Ointment and Talcum free, address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 117, Boston." Sold everywhere at 25 cents each.

THE SAVINGS BANK
OF NEWPORT

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Savings Bank of Newport will be held at the banking rooms on Friday, July 18, 1919, at 3:30 P.M.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

Summer on the Porch

Delightful—that depends. Better be in the house than on a porch exposed, even partially, to the broiling sun. You know that, then why not get some porch shades that will effectually keep out the sun, and why not, while you are about it, get shades that will make a real out-of-door living room out of your piazza, a shade that will beautify the exterior of your house as well as form a wonderfully fine background for porch decoration, a shade that will always keep the porch cool by its ventilator at the top.

If you make up your mind to that, you'll have to get a VUDOR. No other shade made will fill the bill.

TITUS'

SQUARE MERCHANDISE FAIRLY PRICED

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

IT'S GOOD TO START
BETTER TO KEEP GOING

The thrifty man not only STARTS to save but he KEEPS UP the good work—and makes regular deposits each week with the INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

If you have not yet started, begin to-day.

4 per cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT BRANCH

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

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NEWPORT, R. I.

OR CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

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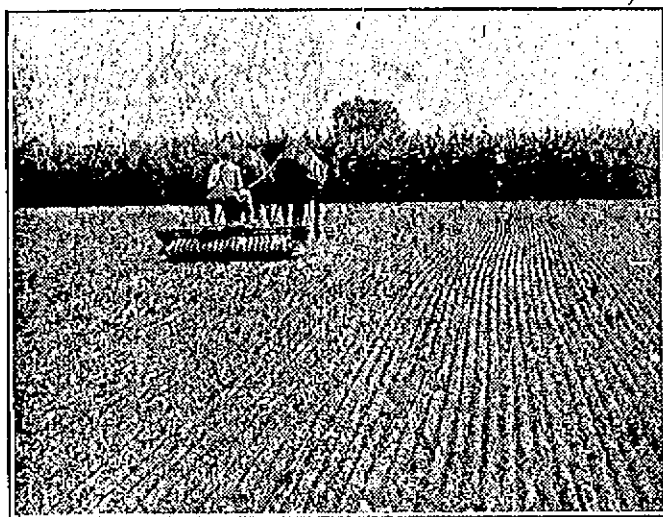


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The New Shoe Styles for the present season for men and women are now here
Complete lines of SCHOOL SHOES for Children

SPECIAL: Men's heavy grain leather work shoes, black or tan
\$4.00 per pair

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Finishing the Seed Bed with a Pulverizer; Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

FORMS OF LIMING MATERIAL

The Relative Action of Each in Improving the Chemical and Mechanical Conditions of Soils.

Assists in Decomposition of Organic Matter for Humus Supply.

Makes Heavy Soils More Crumbly and Friable for Better Root Penetration.

The actions of lime on soils are many fold. It is the common impression among many that it is of value only on low wet land which is commonly assumed to be sour. Many persons realize that soils become sour under cultivation and that lime corrects acidity, but there are few who really realize the importance of its use or the relative value of the different forms and the action of each. On the other hand, many farmers buy whatever may be had without full consideration of the relative value of the different materials that may be applied.

Lime is a plant food, and in many cases its application may serve that function. Generally soils contain enough calcium to supply the requirements of crops, but alfalfa and other closely related crops require not only a sweet soil, but enough lime to supply their large needs of that element. The indirect actions of lime are even greater than its effects as a food. These effects are numerous and are not the same on all soils. In heavy soils lime improves the mechanical condition and the capacity to take up and hold moisture. It acts upon the supply of plant food stored in the soil and assists the decomposition of organic matter and mineral substances. Most important of all is the influence which lime exerts upon the microscopic life of the soil, so essential in changing dormant to active forms of plant food.

The mechanical effects of lime are intricate in nature and less well understood than the chemical and bacteriological effects, and yet they are very important, though they are not so easily measured.

Burned limes are more effective in this change than carbonate (limestone) forms. Every farmer who has used burned, hydrated or prepared slaked lime has undoubtedly noticed that heavy soils become less sticky, more crumbly, more friable, more easily cultivated, and water passes through them more rapidly as a result of increased porosity. They dry out more readily after a rain, and in spring, plowing or planting is advanced. This condition is brought about by the flocculation or aggregation of the fine clay particles.

Upon light soils the reverse is true. Through the improved condition of the humus in the soil an application of lime increases the cohesive power of the soil, resulting in a greater water holding capacity, as well as an increased power to absorb moisture from below by capillarity. While the reasons are not clear, it is common experience that limestone is not as effective in producing these physical effects on the soil as is lime. Relatively small applications of lime may produce a very marked change in the character of the soil. These physical effects are merely supplemental to the chemical and biological effects produced by lime, and when all these are taken together they account for the very general beneficial results derived from the use of lime.

SOIL FERTILITY, ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL

Because many conditions influence "soil fertility" it is not easily defined. In a broad sense it means the power or ability of soil to produce crops under certain definite conditions which cannot be changed by man. On the other hand, certain phases of fertility are distinctly dependent upon man. Potential fertility is measured by the total content of food elements in the soil, whereas actual fertility is that part of the potential fertility which is in such a form that it may be used by the plant. It is, therefore, the farmer's mission to so work his soil as to increase the amount of actual fertility by changing the form of a part of the potential fertility to a form usable by the plant.

Billy's mother was particular that he should say his prayers upon bended knees before retiring, and one cold night she was surprised to find him already in bed when she stepped in his room to hear him repeat his prayer. "Why, son, you haven't said your prayers," she began, but he interrupted her: "Oh, yes, mother, I have; I said them in bed, but I got in just an uncomfortable position as I could."

Time and Tide

By DORA MOLLAN

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Jimmy Spellman looked at his watch, rowed ashore, made his boat fast to the little wharf and stepped to clean the four fish he had caught that morning. Then he walked up the path to the house, whistling gayly. It was 7 o'clock. Eleanor would be just coming downstairs. He would cook the fish while she prepared the rest of the breakfast and there would be plenty of time to catch the 8 o'clock car into town as usual.

Eleanor was not in the kitchen or the dining room, so Jimmy went to the foot of the stairs and called up. A sleepy voice answered: "What do you want?"

"Why, it's after 7, dear; time you were down." A pause. Then the sleepy voice again, this time in injured accents: "It's only 6, Jimmy." Jimmy consulted his watch again; then a sudden thought struck him and he called back, laughing: "Say, dear, the joke's on you. You forgot to set your watch ahead last night. Better hurry up and I'll start the breakfast."

Jimmy was well versed in camp lore, but not very expert in turning out a well set table. However, he did his best, and in half an hour the fish and coffee were ready. But still no Eleanor. So he made the trip to the foot of the stairs again and hailed her. "Breakfast is served, and I will have twenty minutes with you if you hurry. Lazybones."

"But it really isn't 7 yet; why should I lose an hour's sleep just to please the people who made that fool law?" came back the injured voice. "Well, please yourself," replied Jimmy, rather peevish, "but I must eat and be off." And his sense of injury grew as he ate. This was the first time since their marriage, three months before, that Eleanor had not got up in time to prepare breakfast and eat it with him. Well, he could pay her back; and he did so by a casually flung good-by as he hurried out the door.

Eleanor couldn't believe that Jimmy would really start off for all day without kissing her good-by. She jumped out of bed and looked out of the win-

water, so it was customarily left at a mooring about 200 feet off shore and reached by means of the rowboat.

It was Saturday afternoon and Jimmy's half holiday. They were to entertain his senior partner and the partner's wife at dinner. It was an important occasion and Eleanor, assisted by a woman in for the day, was flying around, too intent on the arrangements to pay much attention to the man of the house.

The latter felt himself quite unnecessary, and so, after consulting an almanac as to the tide, announced that he would tow the rowboat over to Capt. Moore's and leave it there to be overhauled. The captain could fix that leak in no time, he explained, and the tide would be high about 5, so he could bring the motorboat up to the wharf in plenty of time to dress before the guests arrived.

Eleanor had dismissed her husband from her thoughts entirely, too busy even to glance out of the window and watch for his return. At a quarter after 5 she was consulting anxiously with the woman about something that didn't seem to be going just right, and left to fly upstairs to change, her housewife's eye glancing to right and left on the way to discern any possible flaw in the immaculate order of the house.

Wet, sandy tracks on the stairs confronted her. Hastening back for a cloth, she followed them up, almost in tears. How could Jimmy be so careless at this time? The tracks led to an unused room at the back of the house. Puzzled and a little uneasy, she called, "You there, Jimmy?" A pause. Then a muttered "Yes."

Reassured, Eleanor opened the door and discovered her husband standing in a pool of water, to which his wet clothes were constantly adding. Wet hair was stringing into his eyes and with comments unprintable he struggled with a wet shoelace.

"Why, Jimmy! Did you fall overboard?" exclaimed Eleanor.

"No, I had to swim ashore. That infernal, dad-blamed, wooden-headed almanac was wrong about the tide. It wasn't high for nearly an hour yet."

A sudden thought struck Eleanor. "Jimmy," she inquired innocently, "did you allow for the change in time?" But her lips twitched.

"By golly!" exclaimed Jimmy, staring at his wife with his mouth open. "I never thought of that!"

"Never mind, Jimmy; your wife won't punish you for forgetting in the way you punished her. Hurry up and get dry enough to be kissed."

TREASURE BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Valuables That Had Been Buried in Invaded Regions Are Being Recovered in Quantities.

United States troops who have been working in the shell-torn areas of France have been recovering many valuables of various sorts buried in the ruins. All these finds are turned over to the French ministry of finance, which is endeavoring to discover the original owners or their heirs. All unclaimed treasures go to the state.

Members of the United States Second Army corps recently unearthed at Arrancourt a large number of French and Russian railway bonds which had lain in the cellar of a demolished home since the Germans first invaded the sector. The bonds were all in good condition and bore coupons which had not been clipped since July, 1914. Whether the owner is dead or alive will be determined by the ministry of finance.

Among the valuables recovered are many belonging to ruined churches. Not infrequently when several churches in a town have been destroyed and each of them has lost similar treasures it is impossible to say which is the owner of the wealth recovered. In this case it is divided among them.

The Prune Club.

"Here's one for you this morning," said the young man with the red necktie, breezing into the boarding house breakfast table. "What's the difference between a man and a cow?"

"Because you've got to get on the right side of 'em to get anything out of 'em," suggested the man brought up on the farm.

"Back up there, Cyrus! I said what's the difference?"

"Well, my guess is 'cause a man is never satisfied with his lot," said the real estate broker.

"Not right."

"Perhaps it is 'cause a man never has more than two calves," said the clerk on the hose counter at the gentleman's emporium.

"All wrong. Now listen: Because a cow never seems to bite off more than she can chew."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Kentucky Warbler.

Some birds are curious and wish to know what is going on. So if they see a human being in their neighborhood they will come close to investigate and perhaps to scold, and one of these birds is the Kentucky warbler. This bird has a preference for woods that are low and damp and ordinarily keeps well within the depths of tangled thickets. This bird, which ranges throughout the eastern United States, spends its winter in northern South America.

Lily Leaves as Rafts.

Down in the Malabar district of India there are lilies that grow leaves of phenomenal size. Indeed, these leaves are several feet in diameter and have turned-up edges to form a shallow bowl which floats on the water. The buoyancy of these leaves is such that they will readily carry the weight of a small child, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This variety of lily is known as the Victoria Regia.—Scientific American.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Freedom to Defend a Right: Freedom to Refuse to Fight: Freedom to Mind Our Own Business

To the Senators of the United States:

The League for the Preservation of American Independence respectfully urges the careful and dispassionate consideration of the following:

WE AFFIRM:

1. That no treaty obligations should be assumed which impair:—

RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE (1) The Right of Self-Defense and of Friendly Succor;

RIGHT TO REFUSE TO FIGHT (2) The Right to refuse to go to war;

RIGHT TO MANAGE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND TO MAINTAIN MONROE DOCTRINE (3) The Right to Manage our Domestic Affairs and to Maintain our Traditional Policies.

ALL THESE RIGHTS DESTROYED OR IMPERILLED BY THE COVENANT (1) That the Right of Self-Defense and of Friendly Succor is destroyed by Article 15 of the Covenant; that the Right to refuse to go to War is destroyed by Article 10 of the Covenant; and that the Right to manage our own Domestic Affairs and to maintain our Traditional Policies is imperilled by Articles 16, 21 and 23.

to refuse to go to War is destroyed by Article 10 of the Covenant; and that the Right to manage our own Domestic Affairs and to maintain our Traditional Policies is imperilled by Articles 16, 21 and 23.

AMENDMENT NEEDED. (2) That if these provisions of the covenant were good but obscure they would require interpretation, but that as they are vicious and clear, what they need is Amendment.

WE THEREFORE SUBMIT: (1) That the Senate should refuse to advise and consent to the making of the Treaty with Germany unless its advice and consent is expressly made subject to such reservations as the Senate shall specify.

CONSENT TO BE GIVEN SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS (1) That the Senate should refuse to advise and consent to the making of the Treaty with Germany unless its advice and consent is expressly made subject to such reservations as the Senate shall specify.

RECONVENING OF PEACE CONFERENCE NOT NECESSARY According to established international usage, acceptance by the other parties signatory of the separate action of the several chancelleries without either reconvening the Peace Conference or jeopardizing the stability of the peace with Germany.

THE UNITED STATES MUST NOT YIELD TO FOREIGN PRESSURE (2) That when consent has been given to the Treaty, the Senate should maintain its reservations even if other powers hesitate or decline to approve them and should not under any circumstances yield to pressure exerted from abroad.

such reservations can be accomplished by the separate action of the several chancelleries without either reconvening the Peace Conference or jeopardizing the stability of the peace with Germany.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE RESERVED First Reservation: The United States expressly reserves its right to resort to war in self-defense or for the restoration of order in a neighborhood territory or to succor a friendly nation, even if such action is disapproved by the unanimous vote of the Council or of the Assembly; such as exercise of sovereignty by the United States not to constitute a breach of any covenant or obligation under this Treaty and not to subject the United States to any of the consequences prescribed therein in the case of disregard of covenants, anything in the Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE RIGHT TO REFUSE TO FIGHT PRESERVED Second Reservation: The United States expressly reserves its right to ignore a call to arms from either the Council or the Assembly and to refuse to adopt any military, naval, financial or economic measures against any nation or nations except such as its uncontrolled judgment shall approve, anything in the Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE RIGHT TO REGULATE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND TO MAINTAIN THE MONROE DOCTRINE PRESERVED Third Reservation: The United States expressly reserves its right to determine its own domestic policies and to enforce its own regulation for the control of immigration and of its own coastwise trade, and to formulate and enforce its own fiscal and tariff policies; and in particular the United States reserves its right to act in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine with the same freedom and effect as if this Treaty had not been made.

Respectfully submitted: LEAGUE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (Signed) By

HENRY WATERTON, President. GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, Vice-President. STUYVESANT FISH, Treasurer. HENRY A. WISE WOOD, Secretary. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Director. LOUIS A. COOLIDGE. THOMAS W. HARDWICK. DAVID JAYNE HILL. E. C. STOKES.

Four Articles of the Covenant Which Are Fatal to American Independence

Right to Self-Defense and Friendly Succor Ignored

Article 15 of the Treaty of Peace drawn up at Versailles would, if the United States Senate ratified it with the League of Nations embodied in it, completely bind the arms of the Republic in case of attack or occasion for coming to the relief of a friendly power.

The article provides that in case of a dispute between members of the League which is not submitted to arbitration, the members involved in the dispute shall submit the matter to the Council. This agreement to submit is a part of the League pact. If the Council after investigation cannot effect a settlement, the Council shall publish its report with recommendations. If the report and recommendations are unanimous outside the parties in dispute, all members of the League, including either party in the dispute, agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendation of the Council. The Council may then refer the matter to the Assembly, where the same process may be followed on the basis of a unanimous vote of all members of the League other than the parties in dispute.

And there you are. If the United States joins the League, it surrenders to the world, organized as a League pact, that which has always been considered an inalienable right of sovereignty, the right to parry a blow or to come to the rescue of a friendly power in distress. Thus, we sign away the essential thing in independent sovereignty. We will be just as free to act as Europe will let us be.

Article 10 of the Covenant, pledges if we join, to "undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the League." It is a most appalling outlook. We pledge the world not to fight for ourselves, without getting a permit, but to fight for any other member of the League whenever requisition for troops is made upon us. Our soldiers will be always on call to rush to the protection of national frontiers in all climes.

Article 16 provides that should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of the League, the act itself shall be deemed an act of war against all members of the League, and a trade, financial and intercourse embargo shall at once be established against the offending member.

Article 21 catalogues the Monroe Doctrine as a "regional understanding." There is no understanding about it. It is a declaration of the policy of the Republic. Article 21 also interprets for us the Monroe Doctrine, formulated "for securing the maintenance of peace." The maintenance of peace was not the purpose of the Doctrine, although it has incidentally had that effect. The Monroe Doctrine was not an understanding of any sort; it was a notice to foreign powers that foreign aggressions in the Western world would not be permitted. The pledges of the League members agreeing to pass over to international control under the League the general supervision of the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, as well as the trade in arms and munition. "In the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary to the common interest" are a direct invasion of our domestic policies, and if we join, a surrender of them. The League membership pledges to employ international organizations in establishing fair conditions of labor and preventing disease is repugnant to the ideals of the Republic.

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STEERED BY SIXTH SENSE

Exploits of Blindfolded Norwegian Have Proved a Puzzle to Expert Danish Scientists.

Scientists in Denmark are puzzled by a Norwegian, one Emil Knudsen, who, although blindfolded and carefully watched, steered a steamer through the intricate channels of the harbor of Copenhagen, keeping a true course and adroitly dodging other vessels. He explains this by claiming the possession of a "sixth sense."

Knudsen is a man of middle age. When he came to Denmark from Christiania, he became at once an object of interest to both scientists and laymen. He was put through many experiments by one of the leading nerve specialists of Europe, and as a result the specialist suggested the trip into the harbor. Knudsen said that he could guide himself anywhere without using his eyes, and a steamer was chartered to put him to a supreme test. Knudsen had no knowledge of the harbor. He requested that a person knowing the channel should hold two finger-tips against the side of his head. Professor Fridebrecht consented to this, and himself pressed two finger-tips against Knudsen's temples.

The man handled the wheel without a sign of nervousness or uncertainty. It was impossible for him to see, yet he took more than a dozen sharp corners and followed a zigzag course throughout. All the scientists who witnessed the demonstration said that Knudsen possesses a mysterious power that actually may be a sixth sense.

INDIAN KNEW WHERE TO DIG

Red Man's Action and Finds Have Considerably Mystified Residents of Missouri Town.

The region about Caruthersville, Mo., is rich in lore about hidden gold and silver and mounds rich with pottery. Too, there are great, strange caves to be found thereabouts, never ending subjects for speculation and wonderment, say the Kansas City Star.

A few years ago an Indian went to Caruthersville with several skin maps and dug up pottery that was worth several thousand dollars. He offered \$1,500 to be allowed to dig into one mound near the town. However, the owner decided that if the mound was worth so much money for exploration purposes he would do the exploring. He did and found nothing.

Some time later the Indian returned to that section, hired a man with a wagon and team and drove out into the country to a spot where three pecan trees grew in a triangle. He dug down and unearthed two boxes, so heavy that a man could not lift one end of either. He had them shipped away and to this day their contents is a much discussed mystery of that locality.

Began Life in Coalpit.

Sir Joseph Cook, the minister of the Australian navy and one of the commonwealth's delegates to the peace conference, began life in a coalpit in Staffordshire, England. While a working miner he sought to improve his education in every way, and in his spare moments in the pit acquired a knowledge of shorthand. At the age of twenty-five he decided to try his luck in Australia and went to New South Wales in 1885. He obtained work in a mine near Sydney and took an active interest in promoting the welfare of his fellow-workers. He then became secretary of the local miners' union and this proved the stepping-stone to political life.

French Train Operation Poor.

The French method of train operation differs sharply from the American. In the United States it is customary to move the trains by means of the block signal system, under the orders of train dispatchers. In France the chief de gare, a sort of sublimated station agent, is supreme. He is in absolute charge of all trains that pass through his station and of the allotment of cars within his district. A through train having reached his station, it cannot leave without his permission. This practice brings about such a condition that fewer trains are operated over a French double-track line than could be handled over an American single-track line equipped with block signals and dispatchers.

Wood for Cotton.

Wood is now being converted by a new process into a substitute for absorbent cotton—a product which is being supplied to the government by one call at the rate of several tons a day. This absorbent wood is of great value in covering and stanching open wounds.

The wood is ground up and then spun or rolled out into pure white sheets resembling cotton batting, and is so light and bulky that only about 10 pounds of it can be packed in an ordinary box car. This substance costs 25 cents a pound.

SOME CHAPERON

By MARGARET L. AHERN.

Business was always suspended promptly at one o'clock on Saturdays in the law offices of Spencer and Boyd. Notbooks were tucked away, and typewriter desks were hastily closed. Even Mr. Spencer, the senior partner, usually hurried away to the country club for lunch and an afternoon of golf.

But today he lingered at his desk, although Miss Carroll, his secretary, was preparing to leave. Jimmie, the office boy, was bustling about, attending to the closing of the office with his customary Saturday alacrity. For Saturday was the day when Jimmie and his best girl, as he called Helen Carroll, had their weekly party—the lady financing the affair, for Jimmie's present remuneration did not permit of such lavish expenditures for luxuries. Helen Carroll's kindness was one of the pleasant topics of conversation in the office.

"Where is it today, Jimmie?" asked Mr. Spencer, with an indulgent smile, as the boy stood in the doorway waiting impatiently for Helen.

Jimmie glanced and answered with his after-business-hours familiarity. "Oh, our car is waiting to take us to the hotel for a little pre-course lunch, and then to the matinee."

"Which means," Helen interposed, with a pretty blush, "a lunch-counter and the movies. I'm all ready, Jimmie. Come along. Good afternoon, Mr. Spencer."

The senior partner sat in thoughtful silence after their departure. If only his son had fallen in love with a girl like Miss Carroll, instead of with Judith Spalding!

Meanwhile, Helen and Jimmie were hurrying up the street merrily discussing what they would have for lunch.

A passing soldier diverted Helen's attention. She stopped abruptly to gaze after him.

"Doesn't he look lonely, Jimmie?" she said, with pity in her voice and eyes. "And hungry, too. Perhaps he hasn't any money for his lunch. Oh, Jimmie, do you suppose we ought to invite him to go with us? I've just got paid and I have plenty of money with me."

Jimmie was all enthusiasm at the idea. Without waiting for another word from Helen, he ran after the soldier and tapped his arm.

"Me and my lady friend want to know if you'll eat with us. She says you look hungry," he spluttered excitedly. "And maybe she'll take you to the movies, too."

Jimmie introduced his new friend without much ceremony.

"His name's Jimmie, too, and he's got three service stripes, and he says he's hungry, and he'd love to go to the movies."

That was the beginning of a most wonderful afternoon for Sergeant Jim. As charming a girl as he had met in his travels, with golden hair and laughing gray eyes and a complexion like apple blossoms—and an irrepressible youngster—helped him to a precarious perch on a stool at a lunch-counter. The young lady, with tender solicitude, insisted that he have something substantial to eat, but he explained that he wasn't really starving. So he shared their regular Saturday luncheon and enjoyed the apple pie and ice cream fully as much as Jimmie. Afterwards they had gayly purchased a box of caramels. Then they had hurried to the movies. There, while Jimmie gave all his attention to the candy and the screen, Helen and Sergeant Jim conversed in low tones, for the most part oblivious of the silent drama being enacted before their eyes. He told her something of his experiences abroad, and of the battle in which he had received his wounds, from which he was almost recovered. And Helen told him softly of Jimmie, the oldest of four children, and how the lad manfully trudged to and from work every day to save carfare, and carried unappetizing and meager lunches in order to turn over his pay untouched to his mother.

At five o'clock they said a regretful "good-by" in front of the theater, but not until after Sergeant Jim had managed to draw Jimmie aside for a moment and persuaded him to reveal the young lady's name.

The next Monday morning there was an air of subdued excitement in the office. Mr. Spencer's son, recently home from overseas, was starting in his career as junior partner in the firm. When the young man in uniform, walking with crutches, was introduced to his father's secretary, she was so obviously startled that explanations were in order.

Jimmie was too excited by the turn of events to do much work that day and it is doubtful if Helen or the new junior partner accomplished their share. Shortly before five that afternoon, after announcing to Helen his intention of taking her and Jimmie home in his auto, Sergeant Jim told his father what he was doing.

At first Mr. Spencer was indignant. "I'll have none of that, Jim," he said sternly. "Miss Carroll is too fine a girl to be trifled with. And what would your friend Judith say? Aren't you practically engaged to her?"

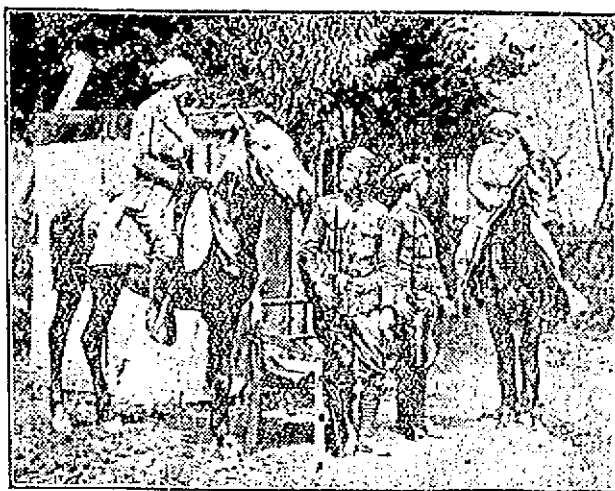
"When a girl tells you to go away because you can't take her to a dance your liking for her ends then and there, dad," young Spencer explained. "And, dad," (this eyes met his father's honestly), "I think Miss Carroll is the nicest girl I ever met."

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Danger in Empty Gas Tank.

Gas, when in liquid form, will not explode. A tank which is practically empty and is full of air will be mixed with a certain amount of gas vapor, so contains a very explosive mixture. It is the empty gas tank that is always dangerous.

"Y" Girls Cheer Our Boys Across the Rhine



Two girls whose business it is to "ride the edge of the world,"—the same being part of the farthest A. E. F. outpost lines in Germany. The young horsewoman on the left is Miss Tracy L'Engle, of Atlanta, Ga., and New York, and the one on the right is Miss Helen F. Powell of Saginaw, Mich.

They are Y. M. C. A. workers with the Army of Occupation, and their job is to take as much of the world and the comforts of civilization as possible to the little companies of American soldiers guarding the German frontier. Sentry boxes stationed from two to six kilometers from battalion headquarters at Paderbach, which is about 30 miles north of Coblenz, are visited by the "Y" girls, who ride horses or mules, if necessary to get supplies to the soldiers on guard. They have even given a theatrical entertainment for the boys, taking along their own orchestra—a jew's harp, an accordion and a harmonica.

Miss L'Engle is a Wellesley College graduate and was the first girl to shoot a Browning machine gun in France. Miss Powell is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke.

TELLS HOW HUNS DESTROYED TOWN

New England Y Worker Recounts Thrilling Tale of German Retreat.

Boston.—The deliberate and wilful destruction of a French town by retreating Huns was recounted today by Thomas Haydock of Brockton, Mass., the sole eye-witness for several hours to the burning of Attigny.

Haydock, who has just returned from a year's service with the Second Division, in which he was a secretary for the Y. M. C. A., actually drove a camionette loaded with canned supplies across No Man's Land during the Champagne Offensive. He was in search of one of the regiments in the line and had been misdirected by a soldier.

Driving past a French mounted patrol at the foot of a hill, he came unexpectedly to the edge of a burning village. Although most of the towns in the vicinity were smoldering as a result of the terrific shell fire to which they had been subjected, Haydock instinctively sensed something amiss.

After four hours of wary investigation on foot, while buildings collapsed and loud detonations indicated where the Hun mines had been planted, he decided that the enemy had evacuated after setting in motion their hellish machines of destruction. All the public buildings, including the church and the hotel de ville were either in flames or smoldering ruins.

His most startling discovery, however, was that Thomas Haydock, erstwhile respected Brockton citizen and business man, was in sole possession of the town somewhere between the Allied and German lines. On his left he heard intermittently the "tack-a-tack-a-tack" of the busy machine guns, while an occasional "Whe-e-e" ZZZNG! of a "box-car" arrival pointed out where "Jerry" was plopping his shells. Nor did this knowledge tend to cheer him any.

That evening when things had quieted a little, he determined to make his way back to the safety of the front lines. Upon arriving at his camionette he found a French dismounted patrol in possession, who received him with fixed bayonettes. After a great deal of difficulty in trying to explain his position—with translations being of no avail—he finally pacified the French commander by distributing packages of biscuits among the soldiers from the supply of "Y" estates he had on board.

That night, while the Hun pounded

out his hate with a deadly vehemence, Haydock took refuge with his new found friends in a nearby cellar. Fortunately his camionette escaped serious injury and the following morning, after dispensing the peace-making biscuits and chocolate bars again, he returned safely to his base.

During the St. Mihiel Drive, Haydock said that the Chief of the 23rd Field Hospital called on the "Y" to help out with some transportation. With another secretary, he took an A. R. C. truck loaded with hospital supplies and equipment forward in the wake of the retreating enemy. After some close calls on the traffic jammed roads they arrived at Thiercourt, thirty-six hours after starting.

"We brought a truck load of refugees back," he said, and their helplessness was most pathetic. One old Frenchwoman—they were all old men and women, or children—told me how severe the Hun had been during his four years of tyranny and misrule. She said they were worked harder than they were physically able to work without regard to age or sex. The children were severely beaten if they refused or shirked their tasks."

Haydock spoke highly of the Red Triangle personnel with the Second Division, many of whom were decorated for personal bravery and fortitude. Miss Oral Henthorne of Portland, Ore., he said deserved the highest praise. She was constantly under shell fire in advanced hospitals and had earned the undying gratitude of the wounded. Thomas Wilbur, of Connecticut, twice decorated, was almost shot to pieces in the Champagne.

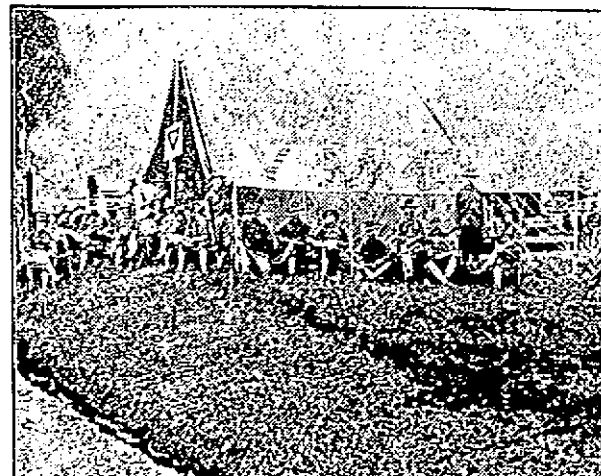
DOUGHBOYS TO KEEP Y. M. C. A. INSTRUMENTS.

Coblenz.—According to the terms of a contract announced by the music department of the Y. M. C. A., musical instruments furnished entertainment units playing in the Third army area may be taken back to the United States provided they are used for entertainment purposes en route. This means that approximately 3000 violins, banjos, cornets, ukuleles and drums will become the property of the doughboys.

Soldiers now using these instruments must agree on returning to do their part toward entertaining the troops in the embarkation area, on the boat and at the demobilization camps. They are forbidden to sell them, and in case they desire to dispose of them after reaching home, instructions have been given to return them to the local Y. M. C. A. where they are stationed.

For several months the "Y" took over the total output of two factories located at Saxony and Mainz. About 150 complete orchestras were equipped and 100 received supplies. Over 200 soldier shows were given instruments and fully 3000 were distributed among doughboys.

The "Y" in Porto Rico



Temporary Hut at Cayey, P. R., used during erection of permanent building. Y. M. C. A. Secretaries set up housekeeping whenever they can rather than not be on the job.

Something Just as Good.

Americans demand poetry that is "red-blooded, human and vital," according to one who calls himself an authority. The supply of this kind of poetry will always be limited, it is to be feared, but there is plenty of fiction that would serve as a substitute, to say nothing of the movies.—Rocheater Democrat and Chronicle.

Japanese Use of Seaweed.

It is estimated that 600,000 Japanese are employed in the seaweed industries, using the weed in the manufacture of such diverse objects as policemen's boots, picture frames, marbled floors, and electric switchboards. They have even found a substitute for cotton in a seaweed called "Supama."

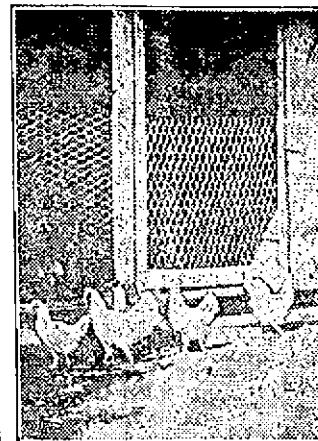
FARM POULTRY

CONSTRUCTION OF HEN HOUSE

More Fowls Can Be Kept on Small Floor Area Under Colony Than on Intensive System.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A house constructed for the convenience of the attendant will have enough cubic air space provided 2 to 5 square feet of floor space is allowed per fowl. Fresh air should be secured by ventilation rather than by furnishing a larger amount of cubic air space than is required for the convenience of the attendant. The necessary amount of floor space depends upon the system, on the size of the pens, the weather conditions, and the size of the birds. More birds can be kept on a small floor area under the colony than on the intensive system, where the colony system is used in a mild climate and the hens have free range throughout most of the year. Colony houses holding from 30 to 75 hens are about as large as can be



An Open-Front Poultry House Keeps Hens Healthy.

easily moved, but larger numbers may be kept in one flock in a long house. Flocks of from 60 to 150 are well adapted to the average conditions for the production of market eggs. Large numbers require less labor, fewer fences, and a lower house cost than small flocks, but there is a greater chance for disease and the individual hen receives less attention.

TEN WAYS TO PREVENT LOSS

First, Select Pure Breeds That Lay More and Larger Eggs—Collect Eggs Frequently.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

1. Selecting pure breeds that lay more and larger eggs, such as the White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, etc.

2. Giving better care, food, and shelter, with dry, clean, vermin-proof nests.

3. Confining males except in breeding season.

4. Collecting eggs frequently, especially in hot or muggy weather.

5. Storing eggs in a dry, clean, cool place.

6. Using small and dirty eggs at home.

7. Marketing frequently, with protection at all times from heat.

8. Selling for cash on a basis of size and quality, "loss off" instead of "case count."

9. Using an attractive package.

10. Combining shipments as a matter of economy.

PROPER CARE FOR GOSLINGS

As Young Fowls Grow Older They Consume Considerable Grass and Other, Green Stuff.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The brooding and feeding of goslings is not much different from that of ducklings except as the goslings grow older they consume considerable grass and other growing green material and in that way cut down their feed bill. They can be allowed free range when they are two weeks old. Goslings are seldom brooded artificially but will do well with mother geese, hens or even ducks.

POULTRY NOTES

Provide a nest for each 4 or 5 hens.

Feed table and kitchen waste to the hens.

Give a light feed of grain in the morning.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh one pound or attain a marketable weight.

When selling eggs to the country merchant or cash buyer insist that the transaction be on a quality basis.

Eggs from "stolen" nests should not be marketed; they are of unknown age and quality and should be used at home.

"Don't kinder man," said Uncle Eben, "would have been tried and sentenced long ago for shootin' craps or flourishin' a razor."

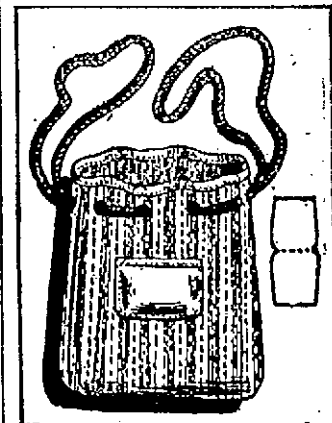
Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ADAPTED TO SHOPPER'S NEED

Strong Bag That Will Hold a Variety of Purchases, to Be Constructed of Remnants.

Nowadays it is absolutely necessary to take a strong and roomy bag when doing the daily shopping, and our sketch shows a very handy type of bag for this purpose.

It can be carried out with a remnant of this stair carpet or any other strong material, and can be made in any size to suit different requirements. The diagram on the right of the illustration roughly gives the shape of the piece of material that will be required; it is folded at the point



Shopping Bag.

marked by the dotted line, and sewn together at the sides. The opening of the bag is bound with braid, and just below this a number of eyelets are let in, and through these eyelets a piece of strong blind-cord is threaded, by which the opening may be drawn together, and also by which the bag may be carried.

Sewn on in front of the bag and bound at the edge with tape is a small linen pocket, into which bills may be slipped.

STRAIGHT LINES HOLD SWAY

Good Thing to Remember Now That It Is About Time to Plan for Fall Things.

Interest in summer suits is naturally waning somewhat at the present time, with fall so near at hand, and the woman who is planning a fall suit must bear in mind the fact that regardless of dress silhouette, straight lines hold sway in suits. No matter what material is used or what trimming embellishes it, the smart suit will have a straight, semi-fitted coat, thirty to forty-five inches in length, with narrow shoulders and long, tight sleeves. Suit skirts are shorter than those shown with spring models, and while by no means full they are a trifle wider. Soft velours are very popular and a great deal of fur trimming will be used. This fur trimming is usually only in the form of generous sized collars and revers and sometimes cuffs. Trimmed skirts or the elaborate fur peplums used on suit coats last season are not in evidence so far. Embroidery and fanciful braidings appear on many smart suits.

For first fall wear strictly tailored models of cheviot and smart wool mixtures are being brought out.

SASH KEEPS ITS POPULARITY

Far From Passing, It Bids Fair to Become Even More Important Article of Dress.

We keep hearing the rumor that the vest is passe—certainly it is passing, if we judge by the signs of the times, and unless it has a revival will not be here at all by fall. The sash, however, has taken on a new lease of life and is to play an even more important part in our costume than ever before. As to fringe, it is to be more extensively used than ever—in every depth and wherever possible. The fringe banding is often seen trimming satin capes, coats of camels' hair and dresses of taffetas and satins. This banding is made by stitching the fringe on a strip of satin at top and bottom, so that it has the appearance of insertion when used as trimming. Now and then one finds a color different from the dress or cloak showing through the threads, but this is not nearly so often used as the plainer colored banding in blue or black.

Children's Fall Styles.

Mothers are glad to see gimpes coming into fashion again for the little folks. They give a dark dress a "dressed-up" appearance, and are a great saving in the laundry. They are decidedly fashionable this summer and autumn, being made simply and trimmed with either a bit of Val lace or a frill of plaiting of the sheer white material from which they are made. One mother has made a half dozen of these useful gimpes for her small "tomboy" daughter who is in the second grade at school, deciding that it is easier to wash several gimpes than several whole dresses, since it is the sleeves and collar that are soiled first.

Sinock and Hatband to Match.

If you wish to make an otherwise miscellaneous costume harmonious, trim your sinock in blanket stitch in lavender and use the same decoration for your hat, adding to both an appliqued design of leaves made of lavender or several smaller motifs will suit this scheme.

Ice Cream for Choice.

Arthur attended a children's party at which the refreshments served were lemonade and cookies. The hostess saw that Arthur was not drinking his lemonade, so asked him if he didn't care for it. "O, yes," he answered. "Lemonade is all right, but ice cream is my favorite."

"GREATEST SHOW IN THE WORLD" HELPS UNCLE SAM SELL W. S. S.

Baby Midgets, Unbalanced Clowns, Pretty Girls and Other Mysteries of the Big Tent Help Boost War Savings Campaign



Circus Folk Aid Sale of W. S. S.

One of the latest agencies to offer its cooperation to Uncle Sam in his national campaign to teach the people of America thrift and the benefits derived from investing their savings in Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps, Treasury Savings Certificates and other government securities is the circus.

The picture above was taken when the "Greatest Show in the World" visited Boston a short time ago. At this booth two baby midgets, an elephant, two clowns and two pretty girls formed the main attraction and when one gets a mixture like this he has a receipt for what a circus performer would term a "humdummer."

Hundreds of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps are sold at booths on the circus grounds.

Today, according to Mrs. Francis L. Higginson, director of savings for the First Federal Reserve District, the people of New England and the rest of the country are coming to realize the need and benefits of thrifty living and saving.

Such agencies as the circus, large industries, fraternal societies and other large associations and organizations are cooperating with the government to make a success of the national campaign to teach the people of the country thrift and to also aid pay the war debts incurred.

THRIFT AND W. S. S.

POPULAR IN N. E.

Sales of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps throughout the New England States for the month of July totals \$462,827.93 Massachusetts

PAPA'S POCKETBOOK TO BE PROTECTED

The old story of the rahl rahl boy, who goes to college—not to fill his cerebellum with knowledge but to help spend papa's income, is to undergo a revision, when the colleges of the country open their doors this fall.

Courses On Thrift.

This new era in the life of the college chap, with the extra coin of the realm, is to come as a result of activities on the part of the national thrift commission, which has been appointed to encourage and popularize habits of thrift and reasonable standards of spending among college and university students.

Efforts are to be made to encourage all students to keep personal accounts of their college expenditures as a practical measure of thrift. Already measures of this character have proven of practical and immediate effectiveness at Princeton University.

No doubt many of the colleges will add a course on thrift to their curriculums.

leads in the amount of sales with a total of \$251,811.84. Connecticut is next with \$64,751.48. Closely behind Connecticut for total sales comes Rhode Island, \$57,876.19; New Hampshire's sales total \$39,976.02. Maine sold during the month of July a total of \$31,903.96. Vermont succeeded in selling \$16,709.49 during the month of July.

Jack's Adventures in Nodland

Little Jack was crying. He had been trying to hide his feelings all day long but now every attempt to smile brought tears to those big brown eyes and at last the gates of self control gave way entirely and the floods came. Jack couldn't tell exactly what the trouble was,—the pain wasn't unbearable, but Mother was unhappy—indeed Mother was almost impatient and cross, and that was more than the little fellow could stand.

Jack A Cripple.

Jack was a most likeable lad, possessing big brown eyes, light curly hair and a wonderfully sunny smile bespeaking an even pleasant disposition, but alas, Jack was a cripple. Jack's sob brought Mother to him in haste, conscience smitten that she had let any worry, however great, cast its shadow on her dear one. Her arms were about him instantly and his instant, "Mother, Mother, what is it? I want to know—What have I done?" made her realize his right to know her trouble.

They had lost their home because the big man on the hill who owned all that land, had lost his money and the property was now in the hands of the creditors.

Now they had to move and no one would rent rooms or a house to them unless some money was paid in advance. They could move into the four rooms over the store across the lake if they had just thirty dollars but father had been borrowing to meet the expenses of the last two months and he didn't feel that he could ask any one for more.

Jack Falls Asleep.

That night Jack lay awake for some time—thinking, thinking, thinking, but finally fell into a troubled sleep. It was then that he heard a voice speaking right in his ear—"Why Jackie, you have forgotten something, come with me, my mistress bids me bring you."

Deep Stuff.

London Answers tells the story of a musical student who, one night at Queen's Hall, slipped up to a couple of long-haired professors in the hope of hearing some learned conversation. "Ten cents each," one of the professors was observing, "and not even new-laid!"

When Traveling.

In preparing a lunch for a journey, bake the bread in empty baking powder cans. After slicing and spreading, replace it in the cans, put on the covers, and the bread will be as fresh at the end of the trip, though it may be several days, as it was when first baked.

THE AMERICANIZATION CAMPAIGN

The man who can do the most to help aliens acquire English speech and American ideas, is the employer of labor. It is a good business proposition for him to help Americanize his alien workers. But he is not the only one who can help. Almost everyone has chances to assist in this campaign.

There has been too great a spirit of aloofness towards alien residents. The natives laugh at them, make fun of their uncouth ways, call them "daggers" and "wops" and "sheenies," and utterly fail to understand that in their own country they may have achieved a fair level of civilization.

The natives should make more effort to cultivate friendship with these people. Almost everyone has business relations with some families of alien birth. Business men meet them in their stores and offices, farmers on their land. The wives of the business men meet them as they work in their homes, as they bring vegetables or other products to the door. People should take advantage of these contacts to cultivate better relations.

Ask the foreigner who brings his eggs and fruit to your door about his family, how many children he has, what his wife does, if the youngsters are going to school. It is interesting to see how an alien's face will lighten up at this touch of personal interest. He will respond with a cordiality that is pathetic, and that shows how few have taken a kindly interest in him.

The natives should on all possible occasions urge aliens to learn English, and to have their children attend school with the utmost regularity. It should be shown them that they will earn more money, get ahead faster in business, and gain advantage in every way, if they will only make the effort to become thorough-going Americans.

Mr. Herbert C. Tilley has been visiting friends in this city this week.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, September 11th, 1919.

Estate of Mary Lillian McCormick. A COMMUNICATION in writing is made by Mary Lillian McCormick, a minor over the age of fourteen years, daughter of Michael A. McCormick and Nellie L. McCormick, both of said Newport, informing the Court that she has made choice of Nellie L. McCormick of said Newport, as guardian of her person and estate, and requesting the Court to approve said choice, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-ninth day of September, instant, a year of clock A. D. at the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for four days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD Clerk.

9-13

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Aug. 16, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Guardian of the person and estate of MYRTLE L. MITCHELL, of said New Shoreham and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JOHN N. DODGE, Guardian.

8-16-21

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, August 23rd, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of DANIEL M. GUIGRE, otherwise known as Daniel McGuire, late of this City of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

BRIDGET MARY McGuire.

8-23

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

Dealers in

HAY, STRAW,

GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: Elevator:

162 BROADWAY MARSH ST.

Phone 181 Phone 208

Jameson Agency

ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 20208

THE

Newport Gas Light Co

offers a limited amount of

COKE for Sale

at the following prices

DELIVERED

36 bu. Prepared Coke \$7.50

36 bu. Common Coke 6.50

(An extra charge of 50 cents shall be made for every 36 bushels carried to bins.)

AT WORKS

Prepared Coke, per bu. .20

Common Coke, per bu. .17

How to make Toll Calls

Suggestions That Will Result in Economy and Efficiency

Station-to-Station Calls

Make your call for the number wanted; or if you do not know the number, give the name and address of the subscriber to the Toll Operator and tell her you will talk with ANYONE there.

This is the simplest form of toll call and carries the lowest rate. There will be no charge for it unless connection is established with the TELEPHONE of the subscriber wanted. In most cases, this form of toll call will be found satisfactory and will save about 25 per cent. as compared with the person-to-person rate. It is particularly advantageous for evening and night calls, because the half-rate and quarter-rate for such calls apply when this form of call is made.

The station-to-station rate is computed on the basis of 5 cents for each six miles, up to 24 miles, and 5 cents for each eight miles beyond that distance; air line measurements.

Person-to-Person Calls

Where it is absolutely necessary that you speak to some particular person, tell the Toll Operator so.

The operator will endeavor to establish direct communication with the person wanted. If the call is completed it will be charged at the person-to-person rate. If the person wanted cannot be reached at his telephone address, the operator will so report and if the order is then cancelled, there will be a report charge for the service rendered, usually about one-fourth the station-to-station rate. If the caller desires, the operator will continue her efforts to locate the particular person at any one toll centre during the same day with but one report charge. If communication is finally established the same day on which the call was filed, the charge will be the regular person-to-person rate and there will be no report charge. The person-to-person rate is charged for all collect calls.

Person-to-person calls require greater operating effort and therefore are charged for at a rate about 25 per cent. higher than the station-to-station rate. The minimum charge is 15 cents.

Reduced Rates for Evening and Night Toll Calls

The following reduced rates for evening service and night service apply only when the calls are on a station-to-station basis; that is, when they are made for a specified number or for "ANYONE" at a specified telephone address.

8:30 p. m. to 12 midnight—about one-half of the station-to-station day rate.

12 midnight to 4:30 a. m.—about one-quarter of the station-to-station day rate.

For the purpose of applying evening and night rates the time of day is used at the point where a station-to-station message originates. The minimum evening or night rate is 25 cents. Day rates apply on calls made at night when the station-to-station charge is less than the minimum evening or night rate.



Providence Telephone Co.

W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED
GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET

Third Floor

TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Providence - R. I.

No. 102

Reserve District No. 1

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, June 29, 1919.

RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	238,377 84
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	238,377 81
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	670 63
Liberty Loan Bonds 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 per cent. pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	119,000 00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and pledged	61,341 73
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.	222,628 79
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	92,028 70
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	1,400 00
Value of banking house	5,100 00
Equity in banking house	14,000 00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	33,034 21
Cash in vault and net amounts due from National banks	27,500 89
Exchanges for clearing house	9,303 37
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	5,500 00
Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on notes and bills receivable not past due	2,521 53
Total	\$701,771 85
Liabilities	Dollars
Capital stock paid in	\$125,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	12,927 90
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	2,127 85
Circulating notes outstanding	105,000 00
Certified checks outstanding	1,013 19
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	45 00
Individual deposits subject to check	39,200 84
Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	5,246 54
Dividends unpaid	1,619 20
Total	\$701,771 85

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1919.

PACKER BRASMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WILLIAM STEVENS, WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, WILLIAM E. DENNING, Directors.

COWS FOR SALE!

Four Cows. Just sold their calves. No use for milk. Also two thoroughbred yearling Ayrshires. Will sell low. Call and see them Sunday.

ARTHUR N. PECKHAM, Kingston, R. I.

NEWPORT COUNTY

FAIR

AT PORTSMOUTH, R. I.

ON FALL RIVER AND NEWPORT ELECTRIC LINE

September 16, 17, 18, 19

OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10.30 P. M.

Bigger Than Ever

BRING EXHIBITS MONDAY

NEW DEPARTMENTS FREE DANCING

Music: 7th Artillery Band

Admission 25c. Season Tickets \$1.25

Thursday from 10 to 6, 50c. Carriages and Automobiles 25c.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED

to learn Funeral Directing and Embalming.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

TUITION \$50.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF EMBALMING

BALMING

103 Aborn Street Providence

OLD BOOKS

WANTED

PAY LIBERAL PRICES

For Old Books, Pamphlets, Documents, Manuscripts, Almanacs, Play Bills, etc.

And am in Newport once a month for two or three days, to answer calls from people within 20 miles of Newport, having material of this character for sale.

If you wish to see me on my next visit, write me.

F. J. WILDER

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER

46 CORNHILL, Boston, Mass.

SHORT LINE

TO

PROVIDENCE

VIA

Newport & Providence

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FARE 64 CENTS

To NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wh. daily at 9.45 P. M.

Sundays 9.15 and 10.00 P. M.

Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES